The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,142—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1901.

WHY DRINK? OTHER THAN

"P & O WHISKY"

When you can get THAT at

Rs. 30 Per DOZEN.

OF ALL DEALERS IN THE WORLD.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES, FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.	MASSILIA	5026	F. C. A. Lyon	12th Jan.
*	CALEDONIA	7458	E. H. Gordon	19th "
M.L.	EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	26th "
*	ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Feb.
M.L.	CALEDONIA	7458	E. H. Gordon	9th "
*	PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L.	PENINSULAR	5267	T. Leigh	23rd "
*	INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L.	ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
*	PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L.	INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
*	EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L.	PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
*	CALEDONIA	7458	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L.	EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	20th "
*	PENINSULAR	5267	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L.	CALEDONIA	7458	E. H. Gordon	4th May

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 4th January, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Feb., 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Belen	4,149	1st Mar., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Moses	4,253	26th Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

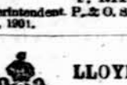
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 3rd Dec. 1900.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.



WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS, BOMBAY.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { England and the Continent.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { America and Australia.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office), Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, and Cape Town.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 11th January, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on TUESDAY, the 15th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veravval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on THURSDAY, the 10th January, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order(weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 24th January.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 21st January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPUTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 16th January.

Bombay, 8th January, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain S. YOSHIZAWA, 3,283 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 10th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd January, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	17th Jan. 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Don BALDUINO.	4,589	G. Canepa	... 15th Jan. 1901
" R. RUBATTINO.	4,589	M. Saporiti	... 15th Feb., 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT. CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.		Captains
S.S. NILO	2801	27th January, 1901.	A Coanzoner
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	24th February, 1901.	S. Anfoeso
S.S. NILO	2801	27th March, 1901.	A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	26th April, 1901.	S. Anfoeso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets, 4 months.	Return Tickets. 6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	905	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605
3rd "	165	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA. Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th January, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

GYMKHANA KIT

OF

GUARNTEED BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

CRICKET, FOOTBALL, TENNIS, GOLF, ETC.

NEW ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA, POONA.

CAKES:

WEDDING CAKES,

BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES

OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:

SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLETS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,

MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:

TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman's Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.

BEYOND ANY INTERFERENCE.

NO competition, however so keen, can stop the onward rush of VAFIADIS and Co's Cigarettes. Many are the happenings to some Cigarette makers that make alluring promises and have enticing pictures, but all of no avail for they fail to fulfil their promises.

VAFIADIS & CO'S CIGARETTES

have been on the market so long that they are everywhere received with full confidence and apparent enthusiasm. The fact that they continue to hold their high position and maintain their remarkable prestige is due solely to the INHERENT QUALITY OF THE CIGARETTE ITSELF.

Any number of Cigarette makers have exerted their might and money to displace Vafiadis Cigarettes from the great affections of the High class Traders of India, the United Kingdom, the Continent and the Far East, and their other constituents throughout the Globe such as Clubs, Messes, Fashionable, Hotels, Leading Stores and Tobacconists, but

NO CIGARETTE HAS SUCCEEDED

On the contrary the SALE of their OWN CIGARETTES has been continually on the increase, for it does not confine itself to being patronised only by old friends, but is always sought for and holds new ones on its onward march.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
COCA
WINE
FOR
FATIGUE
OF
MIND
AND
BODY.
TWO
RUPEES
EIGHT
ANNAS.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers—In India and the East; contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 2 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers, and Railway Terminus.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES effected on EUROPEAN and selected NATIVE LIVES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to

KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIA GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

CLEARANCE SALE.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR CYCLISTS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., are offering FOR SALE the following "PREMIER" CYCLES at GREAT REDUCTIONS to clear their entire Stock.

GENTLEMEN'S

		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearence Price. Rs.
5	Popular Premiers	250	187
1	Model "Premier" Road Racer.	265	200
9	Model "S" Premier Roadsters	270	208
1	Model "P" Premier Roadster	330	247
2	Model "O" Premier Road Races	330	247
3	Premier Path Racers	330	247
3	Premier "Kohinoor"	335	251
1	Polo-Premier	360	270
3	Premier "Royals"	360	270
4	Duplex Premiers	450	337

LADIES'

6	Kangaroo Premiers	235	176
5	Popular Premiers	265	200
6	Model "H" Premiers	270	208
3	Model "G" Premiers	335	251
8	Kohinoor Premiers	335	251
4	Royal Premiers	360	270

All machines fitted with the Latest Dunlop Tyres.
All machines are up to date.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3½ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT FOR THE XMAS AND NEW YEAR.

BUY A BOTTLE OF

DEVERNEY'S **** BRANDY

AND YOU WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A

SILVERY SALVER,

Just the thing wanted and useful in all households as a Salver Wine Tray, Tea Tray, Cake Tray, &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COME EARLY AND AVOID THE CROWDS!
THE NEW PROGRAMME!
A POPULAR AND FASHIONABLE SUCCESS!
WARREN'S CIRCUS.
A MECCA OF MIRTH MARVELS AND MULTITUDES.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, THE 9TH INST.
THREE GRAND PRIZES.
FIRST PRIZE
Rs. 300,
A FINE BICYCLE.
SECOND:—A COSTLY GOLD WATCH,
AND ON GRAND SPECIAL MATINEE,
SATURDAY, 12th Inst.,
Costly Toys Given by Number to the Children who are admitted for Half-Price.
AGAIN ON
SATURDAY NIGHT, 12th INSTANT,
THREE MORE GRAND PRIZES,
WITH A FEAST OF FUN FAST and FURIOUS
AND AN EQUAL CHANCE TO ALL
GRAND MATINEE, THIS AFTERNOON,
WEDNESDAY, 9TH JANUARY, AT 4 P.M.,
When Children and Ayahs will be admitted for half price.
Special Seats reserved for Native woman.
Box plan at the Circus from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 4 to 6 p.m.
NOTICE.—Owing to the necessarily limited number of box seats, patrons are urged to book at the earliest opportunity.
W. PFLUEGER,
General Representative.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
PRINCE'S DOCK.
A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
IN AID OF THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.
Will be given by a talented Company of
THE CREW of H. M. S. "RACOON"
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, the 9th JANUARY.
At the above Institute at 8-30 p.m.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Front Seats Rs. 3, Second Rs. 2, Back Seats Rs. 1.
Tickets may be had at the ROYAL SAILOR'S HOME and the SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, Prince's Dock.

NOTICE.

MR. DAVID JOSEPH ISAACS is authorized to SIGN the name of our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.
E. D. SASSOON AND CO.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.
DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEKLAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.—Barisal.
CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.
Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

OPENING OF A NEW BRANCH.
MARSHALL SONS & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS,
BRITANNIA IRON WORKS,
GAINSBOROUGH, ENGLAND,
BEG to call ATTENTION to a new BRANCH Office and Godowns they have just opened in Bombay where they intend keeping a stock of horizontal, vertical and portable Engines, Lancashire, Cornish, Locomotive and Vertical Boilers, Worthington steam pumps, Lathes, Drilling machines and other machinery to suit local requirements.
READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Stock Lists, plans, estimates and full particulars on application
TO
THE MANAGER
8, Hummum St., BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE,
79, Farringdon Road, E. C.
CALCUTTA BRANCH 99, Clive St.

HUNGARIAN RUGS, MAUDS, BLANKETS
OF
SPECIAL QUALITY
AND MADE OF THE VERY FINEST LAMB'S WOOL.
John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

GENUINE FIRST CLASS
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES
MAY BE HAD AT THE
HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY.
MANGALORE, P. O. KANKANADY.
Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines
Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W Schwabe, As. 8.
Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.
THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI
SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies, Rs. 2-8
Guide for the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

CHRISTENING MUGS IN SILVER.—A large Stock of Designs to select from. Inscriptions neatly engraved.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BROWN Leather Dressing for Boots and Shoes, Harness and Brown Leather of every description. Its constant use preserves the leather and at the same time imparts a brilliant gloss. Per bottle Ans. 10. Prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SUN PROOF HELMETS.—Light Weight Cork Shikar Helmets. Elwood Best Quality. Polo Pith Helmets. Few soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims—ASQUITH and LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.

EUROPEAN Widow, wishes to hear of any SITUATION as Matron, Nursery Governess, Companion or Nurse. No objection to go up-country. Excellent testimonials. Address "D" care of this office.

B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., JEWELLERS, &c.—Indian GOLD, DIAMOND and SILVER Jewellery kept in large and varied collection. Silverware, Cutch Work, at Re. 1 per tola,—34, Church Gate Street, Fort.

WANTED CAMERA or LENSE, complete or incomplete, Size 12 by 10 or 12 by 15, of any make in good condition. Apply No. 109, care of this paper.

WANTED, an Experienced HEAD READER; must have a perfect knowledge of English accurate and reliable; experience on daily paper preferred. Good salary to competent man. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE, an intelligent PRINTER; must be Experienced, able to manage the work of a Daily Paper; strict disciplinarian, and reliability Essential. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Managon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-10-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

NICKEL-PLATING, durable, of good colour and Finish, promptly carried out by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs, rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFEN AUSIT and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Apply to MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

BAY RUM and Glycerine Hair Wash, as prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is unequalled, combining as it does the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief Perfume, and the uses of a good Hair Wash. Per bottle Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-12.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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DON'T COUGH—USE
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There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
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KEATING'S LOZENGES,
If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 80 years (1899 sale was a record) proves this
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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MUSTERLAGER
GERMAN EXPORT SHOW ROOMS)
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WHOEVER desires to BUY GOODS of reliable German origin should apply to the above mentioned firm where every kind of information regarding German industrial productions will be readily given. Permanent exposition of works of German manufacture and art.
Open from 9-5 p.m.
Please ask for Prospects.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.
Grand Auction Sale of Terra-Cotta and Majolica ware, plated ware, Japanese Curiosities, Carpets, Bicycles, &c.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th, and on FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Watson Buildings, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following invoices of fancy goods from the manufacturers, consisting of carpets of various patterns, new bicycles, boys' tricycles and perambulators, glass dressing-tables, teapoys and cabinets, dressing mirrors, table and wall clocks, time-pieces and carriage clocks, watches, jewellery, American best plated-ware suitable for hotels, majolica jardiniers, garden stands, flower pots, centre pieces, terra-cotta figures and busts, leather dressing bags with fittings, dressing cases and hand bags, Japanese curiosities consisting of table covers, folding screens, wall purdahs, tea and coffee sets, Bohemian glass table ornaments, toilet boxes, scent cases, etc.
The goods are on view.

On SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Victoria Building, Ferguson Road, Parel, near the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Parel Station, opposite the Lakhmidas Mill, the valuable and handsome French polished black-wood and teak-wood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, square piano by Schedmayer, folding harmonium, B. L. D. B. gun, gent's Rothwell bicycle, handsome victoria with moveable coachbox with grey Arab horse and harness complete, lamps, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, etc., the property of S. BURGESS, Esq., proceeding to England.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN 2nd FOFULWADY LANE ON THE BHOOLESHWAR ROAD.
On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Gordhundas Radhakissondas, the transferee of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Vithaldas Ramdas, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th day of May, 1893, and made between the said Vithaldas Ramdas of the one part and Govindram Dwarkadas of the other part, the following landed property, viz.:—
All that piece of Government land, admeasuring, 436 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, together with the buildings, tenements, dwelling houses and cook-room standing thereon, situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay in the second Fofulwady Lane on the Bhooleshwar Road, without the Fort, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 536, 539, new Nos 2201 2206, old Survey No. 80 and new Survey No. 533, and Municipal Ward No. 5,270 to 5,272 and Street Nos. 8, 1, 9, Fofulwadi, and bounded on the east partly by the property of Castoorbai, widow of Doolah Jagdish, partly by the said Fofulwady Lane, and partly by the property of Purshotum Chintaman and others, on the west by the property formerly of Sadashiv Wishwanath Dhurandher, and now of Vithaldas Ramdas and Tricumdas Ramdas, on the north by the property of Tribhowandas Jadowji, and on the south by the property of Mrs. Rose Maria Espranade, and partly by the property of the said Castoorbai, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Krishnarao Bhaoo and others, and are now in the occupation of the said Vithaldas Ramdas.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 9th January, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.
AUCTION SALE OF 16 HORSES (WALERS AND COUNTRY BREDS).
On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, about 16 horses (walers and country breds) in good condition, and in regular work, suitable as hacks, hunters, or carriage-horses.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Lonauli, the Hotel furniture of the out going tenant consisting of teak and blackwood, plain and carved, dining-room, drawing washband, dressing, and writing tables, drawing-room sofas and chairs, iron and teakwood bedsteads and baba cots, cabinets and almyras, Hinks and Ditmar's banging and table lamps, rich pictures and table ornaments, one Mahogany square piano by Scoudy and Co., rich glass crockery and bone plated ware, copper cooking pots, dispense and cook-room furniture, one iron cooking stove, &c., &c.
The property will be on view four days before the sale.
AUCTION SALE OF HINDU IDOLS.
On SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, about 29 Hindu Idols (made of marble) of different sizes.
The above is on view.
On SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.
Also valuable teak and blackwood household furniture consisting of chest of drawers, chairs, dinning and drawing room tables, dumb-waiters, almyras, sofas, one iron safe, &c, &c., the property of J. MURRAY, Esq.
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong victoria in good order.
1 second-hand strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 very stylish dog-cart by Stephens and Sons, in perfect order, suitable for horse, from 13-3 to 14-3.
1 brown waler mare, 15-2-2 8 off.
1 strong chestnut Arab, in quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mereweather Road, Apollo Bander, Ezra House, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design made by "John Roberts" and others, such as drawing-room sofas, chairs, large size ball cabinets, almyras, iron and brass double and single bedsteads, rich pictures, China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, marble top, drawing-room, washband and dressing tables, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, one Singer sewing machine, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, &c., &c., the property of Wm. PHIPPS, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT HORNBY ROW, FORT, NEXT TO SIR J. J. BARONET'S PARSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.
Under instruction from the executrix of the late Mr. Nowrojee Jewajee Batliwalla, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m. on the premises, sell by Public Auction, the following valuable landed property:—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under A. Ward No 2365, and Street No 133, 35, 13, situate, lying and being at Hornby Row, on the east side thereof in the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 818 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Gola Lane, on the west by the Hornby Row, aforesaid on the north partly by the property of Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart, and partly by the property of Mr Nusserwanjee Framjee Kaany, and on or towards the south by the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, and which said premises are now and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Nowrojee Jivajee, deceased. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ganady, at No 11, Sirdar's building, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 9th January, 1901.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.
SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.
Under instructions, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th January, 1901, at 2-30 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of cupboards, office tables, chairs, benches, copying press, sofas, writing slopes, ticket boards, stationery cabinet, round table, clock, inkstands, &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 9th January, 1901.

DOCTOR MENIST
SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side 60		28	15
With Single Temple ...50		24	12
With Cur 60		24	15
Folders or Pince-Nez....50		24	12

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S
Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.
Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration
THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.
Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.
SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
THE PREMIUMS
Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.
ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	42 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.
TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS
Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.
E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on Application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on Application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers, Gold, Silver, etc.
W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000
HEAD OFFICE:
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... .. 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND 8,130,600
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON. AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater. W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., JOHN WALTER, Esq. } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
W. B. THOMSON,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s, 9d, and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.
ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

WHISKY.
LAWSON'S LIQUEUR.
BURKE'S *** IRISH.
Quality and age Guaranteed.
Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICES.

ST. PETER'S HIGH SCHOOLS, MAZAGAON, BOMBAY.

THE CHURCH of ENGLAND SCHOOLS will RE-OPEN on JAN. 15th. For particulars apply to the REV. the HEAD MASTER, St. Peter's Boys' School, or to the SISTER in CHARGE of St. Peter's Girls' School.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY to the ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, Bengal, during the year 1901-1902 of the following articles:—

1. Cloths, Serges, Flannels, Putties white and Khaki Drill, Grey Cotton, Cotton Twill, Khaki Cotton Braid and Webbing, &c. These materials are required to be of BONA-FIDE local manufacture.
2. Gold lace, Cords, Badges, &c.
3. Leather articles such as Shoes, spur-straps, &c.
4. Helmets with Khaki Drill covers and Zinc, Buttons.
5. Purchase of Cloth Cuttings, Sweepings, old packing materials, Iron Hoops, and Waste Paper.

Tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. on the 15th JANUARY 1901. Any further information and forms of Tender can be obtained, and sealed patterns inspected at the Army Clothing Factory, Allpore

P. A. BUCKLAND, Lt.-Colonel, Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.

Allpore, Calcutta, the 30th November, 1900.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 544 of 1898.

THACKER LALJI DOONGERSEY and JADOWJI DOONGERSEY ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

BHAWOO NURSOO and MANAJI RAJUJI ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the Twenty-third day of July, 1900, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of January, 1901, at the hour of three o'clock in the after-noon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and of the abovenamed Defendants in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the south-ern side of the 5th Cumballpera street in the Island of Bombay in the sub-district of the Registration of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty-three square yards and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the Public Road called Cumballpera 5th street on or towards the East by the house of Ramjee Massejii, on or towards the West by the house of Purshotum Khetsey, and on or towards the South by a public passage, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Bhawoo Nursoo and his tenants and are now in the possession of tenants under the Plaintiffs as Receivers appointed herein and the said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 282 and new No. 9676 and Survey No. 1-283 and New Survey No. 3637 and the messuage and tenement thereon being assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 4 and now under Ward No. 14 9-527 and street No. 74 and 41 and 47.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Company, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 15 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 27th day of November, 1900

J. J. GAZDAR, Acting Commissioner.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,

It will, I am sure, prove a useful and convenient book of reference to all concerned in the administration of the Criminal Law.—Hon. Sir C. A. WHITE, C. J., Madras.

Your digest is an excellent book . . . I have found it very useful.—R. GHOSH, Bar-at-Law, Calcutta.

The comprehensive Criminal Digest is a very valuable compilation.—"Indian Review," Madras.

I think it a most valuable compilation and well deserves its name.—Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY, H. C., Bombay.

It is a concise, careful, and well conceived compendium . . . I have put it to the test and found it very helpful.—N. M. SAMARTH, Vakil, Bombay.

This digest is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. It is by far the greatest criminal digest yet published in India.—"LAWYER," July, 1900.

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TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 8.

2 3-4 per cent Consols.....£97 1-4—1-8
3 per cent Rentes .....£102—1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan .....£103 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities .....£93 13-16—5-16
Bar Silver in London .....29 3-8 plus 1-16
Do New York .....63 3-4 plus 3-8
Exchange on London at Paris.....25 11 1-8
Do New York 4 86 7-8
Discount, Bank of England .....5 unchanged.
Do Short London Bills .....4 1-8—1-8
Do Indian Bank Bills .....4 1-4—1-8

EXCHANGE.

The market has been quieter to-day at following rates. Three month's Credits were generally saleable at 1s. 4 11-32d. We quote :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand	1s. 4 3 32d.
3 Months' Sight Credits ...	1s. 4 11-32d.
.. .. Francs ...	171
30 Days' sight Japan	148
.. .. Shanghai	208
Silver, London	29 3-8
.. New York	63 3-4

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement shews the Imports into and Exports from Bombay of Treasure from Foreign Countries since the departure of last mail :—

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
Gold Coins	1 534,392	...
Gold Bullion	454	...
Silver Coins	236,344	...
Silver Bullion	3,675,000a	...

a On Government account.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened to-day at Rs. 95·5 for Ready and 95·8 for Settlement. In the course of the day the rates declined one anna and again closed steady at opening rates.

SHARES.

The market is quite. Tapty Valley's have changed hands at Rs. 455, Bank of Bombay's and Swadeshi's have also been disposed of at Rs. 1,255 and Rs. 575.

COTTON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm ; Surats are firm ; Manchester is quiet ; total Sales 18,000 bales ; sold on speculation and for export 500 bales ; Imports 6,000 bales ; Surats 50. Spot 5 20-32 plus 1-32 and Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool Futures—

Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	April-May.	July-Aug.
5·32 plus 4-64	5·31 plus 4-64	5·28 plus 4-64	5·14 plus 3-64

In New York the receipts at the Ports were 46,000 bales ; receipts last year, 27,000 bales ; exports to Great Britain, 38,000 bales ; and exports to Continent, 46,000 bales :—.

Mid.-Uplands	10 1-4 unchanged.
Futures month of April.....	9·55—1
Do Do of July	9·48—1

Prices locally are very steady with moderate business passing for ready Cotton. Sellers of ready Cotton are not so keen to operate as the rates up-country are higher when compared with those ruling in Bombay. Bengal Cotton is totally neglected by shippers, whilst the demand for Khandesh is very brisk. Nothing of importance is reported to have transpired for forward contracts. The sales at Colaba to-day were 2,750 bales, of which exporters took 2,300 bales and the Mills 450 bales. The official quotations to-day are as follows :—

Growths.	Fine. Rs.	F. G. Rs.	Good. Rs.	Delivery.
Bengals, Hand-ginned, Rail way terms	198	186	176	Jan. 25
Bengals, Machine-ginned, Railway terms	199	189	...	Do
Scind-Punjab Machine-ginned	203	...	...	Do
Bicanire, Machine-ginned ..	205	101	...	Do
Do Hand-ginned	203	200	...	Do
Khandeish Machine-ginned.	...	202	...	Do
Juigaum Machine-ginned...	...	204	...	Do
Akola Machine-ginned				
Khamgaum Machine-ginned	215	212	...	Do
Karanja Machine-ginned ...				
Oomra, Good Staple.....	220	215	...	Do
Broach, Machine-ginned ...	240	...	229	Mar. 25
Do Do ...				Mar. 15-25
Bhownugger, Hand-ginned.	227	217	...	April-May.
Do do ...	...	...	204	May 15-25
Saw-ginned Dharwar	...	...	228	May 25
Western	...	...	217	Do

The following are the receipts of the various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season :—

	Yesterday.	Since 1st Oct. 1900.	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
Khandeish	5,313	90,100	50,313
Barsee and Nugur	1,901	24,896	12,809
Berar.....	4,736	172,171	60,147
Hinguaghat.....	133	6,925	2,352
Dhollera	...	2,182	32,195
Broach	...	299	24,560
Compta and Dharwar.....	167	8,822	14,009
Westerns	11	1,912	600
Bengals.....	3,410	71,661	158,239
Sind	38	617	9,493
Persian.....	3	1,622	1,596
American.....	...	5,399	4,092
Egyptian	...	2,531	3,546
Other sorts	...	2,921	1,234
Total.....	15,712	388,858	37,598

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Reuter wires this morning that Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat is steady and that sellers for Dunkirk, April-May Shipment, are operating at 45 1-4. The quotation for Linseed stands at 48 1-2, with sellers—Havre Antwerp and Dunkirk, April-May Shipment, and the tone of the Linseed market is strong.

In Bombay the WHEAT market is quiet with very little doing. White Delhi is quoted to-day Rs. 4-6-3.

LINSEED also is quiet and with only one or two firms buying a few lots. The rate to-day is : Linseed bold, ready, Rs. 9-9-0, and Rs. 8-7-0 April-May.

The market for RAPESEED is quiet and we have not heard of any business. To-day's quotations are :—

Brown Cawnpore, ready ...Rs. 8-4, nominal.
" Delhi Apl-May dely ..., 6-6

POPPYSEED, CASTORSEED and GINGELLYSEED are firm and business is reported to have been done by exporters in these descriptions at the following prices :

Poppyseed, ready, Rs. 3-13, April-May Rs. 7-9
Castorseed, ready, Rs. 37-8 " Rs. 3-4
Gingellyseed, new, 85 per cent. ... Rs. 4-4
" " 75 " ..... " 4-3
" " 50 " ..... " 4-2
" " Red ..... " 40 to 41

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay :—

	Yesterday.	Since 1st Jan. 1901.	Since 1st Jan 1900.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat.....	15,857	28,077	25,269
Linseed	1,353	2,435	5,475
Rapeseed	833	1,219	1,252
Gingellyseed	25,684	95,509	81,723
Poppyseed	95	430	722
Groundnuts	1,261	2,825	1,293
Castorseed	3,456	19,396	3,539
Rice	11,162	37,743	1,28,197
Myrabollams	1,822	12,980	not recorded.

CROPS.

The recent rains should ensure a bumper harvest all over Bengal and Upper India. The prospects are now spoken of on all sides as most encouraging. An area 20 per cent. larger than last year has been placed under wheat in the North-West Provinces, and the outturn will, it is expected, be a good one. The same may be said of the prospects of the linseed crop, with the exception that the area sown is not above the normal. The outturn of til, it is estimated, will be quite double the decennial average.

TRADE OF INDIA.

The Trade and Navigation returns of British India for the eight months of the official year, i. e., 1st April to 30th of November, 1900, have just been issued, and show a marked falling off both in Imports and Exports, the total decrease in the former being Rs. 2,67,01,862 and in the latter Rs. 3,41,74,030. The largest item in Imports is in regard to Silver which shows a decrease of Rs. 3,50,92,803. Cotton Piece Goods also show a heavy falling off amounting to no less than Rs. 2,03,68,706. In Exports Wheat Flour show a tremendous decrease viz., Rs. 2,90, 29,437. Cotton Yarn has materially fallen off, the decrease in the nine months amounting to Rs. 3,05,85,639]; Raw Cotton comes next with a decrease of Rs. 2,50,20,460. Exports of silver also show a falling off of Rs. 96,84,279. On the other hand the shipments of gold have mounted up, the Exports showing an increase of Rs. 1,38,95,367. The Imports too have improved and show an excess of Rs. 44,17,308 compared with the corresponding period of 1899.

THE AMERICAN COTTON SEED INDUSTRY.

There is probably no great industry in America about which so little is known by the general public as that of Cotton seed. Twenty years ago cotton seed was thrown away ; to-day, although the business is but in its infancy, there are more than 500 mills in the South that represent an investment of probably £5,000,000, while the value of the products of these mills is in excess of £10,000,000 per year. In olden times cotton planters looked upon the surplus seed as one of the burdens they could not escape. They burned the stuff, used it to fill low spots in the field, paid to have it hauled away, and were glad to get rid of it. There is a tradition that the Legislature of Texas passed a law making it a penal offence to dump cotton seed in streams. However that may be, the law is now a dead letter, for farmers are not addicted to the habit in these days. To-day the cotton oil mills of Texas are paying from 12 dollars to 14 dols per ton for cotton seed. That would mean 6 dols. to 7 dols per bale of cotton if all the seed were sold. To make one bale of 500 pounds of cotton, the pickers gather 1,500 to 1,600 pounds of lint and seed, the seed weighing twice as much as the lint which adheres to it. A small portion is retained for planting, some is kept for stock feeding, and a considerable quantity is wasted. The authorities say that not one half the seed is sent to the mills to be crushed.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. TATA AND CO.'s Liverpool friends writing on the 20th ult., review their market as under :—"Our market has advanced about 7 1-2 points since our last. Messrs. Neill Bros. have published a circular yesterday morning re-affirming their previous estimate. They have, they say, received no further news from Mr. Henry Neill, who keeps to his figure of 9 3-4 maximum. The present movement of the crop, however, would seem rather to favour the 10,100,000 of the agricultural Bureau ; at any rate the market takes no notice to-day. "Crop estimates, however, are for the moment overshadowed by the state of trade. On that point hinges the course of prices. And as trade is no-where brisk, and as a decline alone can bring a life to it, we should say a certain decline must perforce take place. There is great controversy about the probable consumption for the year in Lancashire. We fear the high prices ruling will reduce it more than they did last year. In 1898-99 it reached 2,950,000, fell in 1899-00 to 2,725,000, and this season it will apparently not even attain 2,500,000. "Of course, consumption would increase very rapidly, were the China difficulty to be settled soon ; China is an important factor in the situation. Trade on the Continent is not brisk ; there are complaints of lack of orders, and of the high prices ruling for the raw material. Continental spinners seem to have difficulty in selling their yarns. During the excitement in September, when prices reached 7·30d. for the current month, they bought perhaps too much, and now they cannot get rid of their yarns made out of this cotton at profitable prices. As a matter of fact, there is a positive loss on it. Then again America labours under a surplus of cotton goods. Manchester is in a better position than either for she has had some orders. We hear of one line from Shanghai put through last week, but which has already been covered in actual cotton. Absolutely nothing is being done for India. On the whole Manchester seems to be fairly well covered for a while "Every new piece of business put through is immediately covered in this market, and it is apparent that the short interest is nil, and the long interest perhaps considerable. "Our Manchester correspondent writes that Oldham spinners are spinning finer counts, and the operatives find they are earning less in consequence. Already there is talk of demanding an increase of wages, but we do not feel sure that masters would grant such an advance. Business in Lancashire does not for the moment warrant such luxuries. "The out look on the money market is not a very hopeful one, and it is feared that the lightness of money in Berlin may be reflected in London by a rise in the Bank rate : This would render the situation of Lancashire rather worse. "We can, in face of all that precedes, only repeat what we have several times said lately. Only a decline of the raw material can ameliorate the position of the spinners and manufacturers. And until that decline has taken place, we cannot expect the advance which ought ultimately to take place, in view of the probable scarcity next summer. We therefore look forward to lower prices in the immediate future only. "Egyptian market stands all on its own merits. The Nile is low again and there are prospects of an other small crop. The consumption of Egyptian ; continues to its fullest capacity. It is expected that the Egyptian markets will be considerably higher." Single option November December, 26 points ; single option December, January, 28 points ; Double options November, December, 52 points ; double options December, January 56 points.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 8TH OF JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid fall of pressure in Central India and at Lahore, Agra, Ajmere, Jhansi, Deesa, Saugor, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa and Amraoti ; a brisk rise at Surat, Bombay, Negapatam, Bellary, Secunderabad and Ratnagiri ; and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate.

Winds remain practically unchanged and the force has been fresh at Negapatam, Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Sholapore, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Bombay, Amraoti, Hosangabad, Neemuch and Deesa ; and moderate to light in other places.

The maximum temperature is below the normal in most places : Malegaon is 9° above it. The minimum is from 5° to 9° in excess at Deesa, Indore, Khandwa, Surat, Malegaon, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Karwar, Bunglore and Trichinopoly. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Malegaon and the lowest 41° at Sirsa.

Humidity has increased considerably in several places, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Three-quarters of an inch of rain has fallen at Ajmere ; more than about half at Jeypore and Khandwa ; about a quarter at Akola and Indore ; less than a quarter at Jhansi, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Nagpur and Amraoti ; and a few drops at Madras, Masulipatam, Jubulpore, Ahmedabad, Cawnpore and Delhi.

The area of low pressure noticed in yesterday's report has moved inland and now lies over Gujarat, Central Provinces and Central India, where the abnormal deficiency exceeds a tenth of an inch, and the weather in Gujarat, Rajputana, Central and North-West Provinces, Central India and Berar is in an unsettled condition and will remain more or less cloudy.

G. L. TOWERS, Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th January, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 3 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	Inches 29·874
Temperature of the Air	degrees 76·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·5
Dew Point.....	64·4
Relative humidity of Air	67·9
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 11 10)...	3·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 81·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	69·7
General Directions of wind*	NNE., ENE, NNW.,
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 306

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS, Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT—January 7.

10 p.m. ..... 75·7

TUESDAY—January 8.

1 a.m.	75·3
10 a.m.	77·4
2 p.m.	77·4
6 a.m.	76·9

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 12, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 39m. High water, 1-54m. 3·6a. Low water 7-33m. 7·32a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Departure of H. E. Lord Northcote for Nasik, Victoria Terminus, 8-30 a.m.
Wilson Philological Lecture, 5 p.m.
Meeting Watson Hotel Annexe, for a Horse and Dog Show, 5-45 p.m.
B. V. R. Parade, 6-45 a.m.
Variety Entertainment, Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock, 8-30 p.m.
Warren's Circus, Hornby Road, 9 p.m.

WARREN'S CIRCUS.—Free bicycle and fine gold watch given away, Saturday, 12th instant.

WARREN'S CIRCUS.—Handsome toys awarded by number to the children at the Matinee Saturday, 12th instant.

WARREN'S CIRCUS.—To-night, a feast of fun, fast and furious.

WARREN'S CIRCUS.—Grand prizes given away to-night, 9th instant. An equal chance to every one.

WARREN'S CIRCUS.—Grand prizes, great fun. A Mecca for the multitude.

WARREN'S CIRCUS.—To-night. A popular and fashionable success. Come early and avoid the crowd.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Hiroshima Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. to-morrow.

THE VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SION.—During the month of December the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 2,223 ; among them the number of new admissions was 969 being classified as stated below ; Hindoos 517, Mussulmans, 209 Parsees, 41, Christians 109, and other class 93. The average daily attendance was 104.

MR. EDMUND RUSSELL.—Among the passengers who are expected in the Egypt on Friday is Mr. Edmund Russell, who intends to give a series of lectures and costume recitals in Bombay and other parts of India during his visit, which is likely to extend over the greater part of the present year. Mr. Russell's work consists of recitals, in costume, from "Hamlet" and "Macbeth," lectures on oratory and the fine arts, and general readings. The first recital will be given in aid of the Indian Famine Fund.

BURNT TO DEATH.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday, at 2nd Lane, Dhobis Talao, on the body of Jaiji, a Parsee woman, aged twenty-one years, wife of Dossabhoy Ukarji Mistry, residing in that locality. About ten days ago, deceased was sweeping the kitchen, when her "sudra" accidentally caught fire from a small kerosine oil lamp, that had been left burning near the fire-place. She was extensively burnt about the chest and abdomen. She was treated at home, but did not recover and died on Monday. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

THE "INDIAN MUNICIPAL JOURNAL."—The "Indian Municipal Journal and Sanitary Record" is the title of a promising new journal, whose declared object is to provide a means of interchange among Municipalities of news regarding reforms, improvements and appliances of public interest and utility, so that many questions have to be repeatedly solved by independent communities that might have become generally known, had there been more complete means of intercommunication. All this and more the new journal undertakes to do, and looks as though it would fulfil all its promises.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jones charged Goolam Hoosein, a hack victoria driver, with rash and negligent driving. On Monday evening last, a Eurasian child, named Bertha Rodrigues, aged seven, was going from Oak Lane to the University Gardens. On the way the child was knocked down by the accused's carriage, which was being driven at a furious pace, and on the wrong side of the road. The child was slightly injured on the right shoulder and ear. Accused was fined Rs. 5.

TIRED OF LIFE.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at Ripon Road, by Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, on the body of Sitabai, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-two years. Deceased was the wife of one Maroti Gangaram, a weaver, and resided with him at Kamadipoora 12th Lane. For the last two or three years she had been subject to fainting fits, which came on twice or thrice a day. She frequently said she was tired of life and would commit suicide. On Saturday morning, deceased was found missing from home and on Monday, her body was recovered from the Old Dhobee Ghat tank. There were no marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR NATIVE GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.—This much needed Institution has been started with a view to give a high school education to the daughters of native gentlemen of all classes. Special arrangements are made for those young ladies who have no time for regular study, to give instruction in such subjects as they may deem necessary : such as reading, writing and speaking in English, music, &c. Miss Sutherland who has studied music in Germany will give lessons in music and drawing, embroidery and needlework. Mrs. Nikambe, who has had considerable experience in educational lines is also connected with the institution. The Kindergarten system will also be introduced. Fees moderate. For further particulars see or write to Miss Sutherland, Lady Principal, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A PARSEE.—At Dhunji Dongria Street, Bahadurkote, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry regarding the death of Hormusji Pailonji, a Parsee, aged about sixty years, who lived in the above locality. The deceased was a servant employed at the Dadysett Fire Temple. On Saturday morning Hormusji left the fire temple and was walking along the Agiary Lane. A rubber tyred brougham drawn by a pony came from the direction of the Cathedral Street. The driver shouted out to the deceased, who being deaf, did not hear the warning and continued to walk on in the middle of the road. Before the driver could pull up, deceased was knocked down. He received a wound on the head, which began to bleed profusely. He was placed in the same gharry and conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was detained until Sunday night, when his condition getting hopeless, his relatives removed him to his house. He died the next day. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ALLEGED MISBEHAVIOUR IN A TEMPLE.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, Ragachit Basoba and Rewashunker, both Hindus, were charged with disorderly behaviour in a temple near Walkeshwar. Mr. Robertson, barrister-at-law, appeared for the first accused, and Mr. Acworth, solicitor for the second. The evidence showed that accused were fighting with each other near the temple, when they were arrested by police. Accused No. 1 was standing on the steps of the temple, while No. 2 was on the road. Mr. Sbantaram Narayen Dabholkar, one of the trustees of the Temple, appointed by the High Court said that certain persons, No 2 amongst them, having been reported to have misbehaved themselves in the temple, the trustees took action in the matter. The others expressed their regret and were pardoned. The second accused did not do so whereupon an order was given to the first accused, who was the Bhaiya in charge, not to allow No. 2 to enter the temple. The Magistrate discharged the first accused, who, he said, had acted in accordance with the instructions given to him and fined No. 2 Rs. 5, who, the Court remarked, wanted to set at nought the trustee's order regarding himself.

FROM PILLAR TO POST.—Mahomed Hoosein, a Mahomedan, aged thirty fell down in an epileptic fit on Monday morning on Carnac Road. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital by policeman No. 1051B., who however, on reaching the Institution, was ordered by the hospital authorities to take the patient to the Modikhana Hospital. On reaching the last mentioned place, the sepoy was directed by the authorities there to take the sick man to the Ripon Road Hospital. The policeman did so, and the patient was admitted. Superintendent Grennan in reporting the occurrence to the Commissioner of Police remarks :—"The want of accommodation is, I believe, the reason, given by the first two named hospitals for not admitting the patient. The sepoy removed the man to hospital about 10 a.m. and did not return to his duty before 3 p.m. May I suggest that when a person is removed to hospital, the authorities of the several public hospitals of the city should know through some system or arrangement of their own, which hospital can accommodate sick persons and not to have sick persons found on the road sent from one hospital to another in this manner." The Commissioner has directed that a copy of the above report as well as the papers of a former similar case be sent to the Surgeon-General for such action as he might think fit to take.

CONVICTED OF ROBBERY.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Kanji Khatao, a Brahmin was charged with robbing Lalchibai, a Hindu woman, of a gold ring, valued at Rs. 18, on Thursday afternoon last. Mr. Crawford Solicitor, appeared for the defence. The case for the prosecution was that while the complainant was going in the direction of the Fort on Thursday afternoon last, the accused followed her from her house. At Money School he snatched a ring from her finger. Complainant caught hold of the accused by his coat, and two women who were walking at a short distance from the complainant drew the attention of a policeman, doing duty close by and the accused was arrested. Accused denied the charge. He said that the three women got hold of him, beat him and called out for the police. When the police came, complainant pulled his handkerchief out of his pocket, and the ring fell out. He stated that this was a plot concocted by the three women to bring him into disgrace. The Magistrate disbelieved the statement of the defence, and remarked that the charge was clearly proved against the accused. Accused was convicted of the offence and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TYEBJEE.)

DISPUTED COTTON CONTRACTS.

SHRIDHAR GOPINATH AND OTHERS *vs.* GORDHANDAS GOKULDAS.

THE plaintiffs are merchants and brokers in cotton produce, the defendant being a Hindu inhabitant of Hyderabad, trading in Bombay, under the name and style of Girdharilal Futtechchand by means of his Moonim Badridas Ramsukhji. Plaintiffs prayed for judgment for Rs. 4,016-4-0 with interest and costs. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs Bicknell, Merwanji, and Motilal, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and the Hon. Mr. Scott, Acting Advocate General, with Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhoy and Co., appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was that they purchased 800 bales of fully good Bengal Cotton from the defendant for delivery between the 15th and 25th May, 1900, 200 bales at Rs. 215 per candy on the 15th May ; 100 bales at Rs. 224 per candy on the 21st May ; and 500 bales at Rs. 232 per candy on the 24th May. Under the first contract, 100 bales of cotton were tendered, but on survey they failed to pass, and under the rules of the Cotton Trades' Association, the plaintiffs rejected the goods as they were entitled to do. No other goods were tendered in place of the 100 bales so rejected ; and the plaintiffs claimed Rs. 1181-4-0 as damages sustained by them by reason of the defendant's failure to deliver the cotton under the contract, the damages being the difference between the contract price Rs. 215 and the price ruling in the market on the due date, namely Rs. 240 per candy. The remaining 100 bales were delivered by the defendant under the first contract ; and the plaintiffs for purposes of convenience, paid the rate of Rs. 219 per candy. Plaintiffs claimed to recover Rs. 189 being the sum overpaid on the 100 bales of cotton and agreed to be refunded by defendant. Under the second contract, the defendant tendered cotton, but the same was of inferior quality and failed to pass on the survey held. Plaintiffs rejected the cotton and as no other cotton was tendered, they claimed to recover from defendant as damages Rs. 753, being the difference between the contract price and the price ruling in the market on the due date. Against the third contract for 500 bales, three delivery orders were tendered by the defendant for 100 bales each.

The first lot failed to pass the survey and was rejected. As to the second lot of 100 bales plaintiffs were not allowed to draw samples for the purposes of a survey. Defendant knew the goods were of inferior quality, but in any event no goods were properly tendered for delivery with reference to the third lot. Plaintiffs said that a lot of 100 bales passed the survey, but when the plaintiffs wanted delivery, the lot was not forthcoming, and the defendant was unable to deliver it. The remaining 200 bales were never tendered. Under the circumstances, plaintiffs said they were entitled to a sum of Rs. 4,016-4-0 in the aggregate as damages for breach of the contracts.

The defendant admitted entering into the contracts set out ; but denied that the plaintiffs had suffered loss to the extent alleged. Bales under the first and second contracts were rejected by the plaintiffs ; but in each case, they exercised the option reserved to them by the rules of the Bombay Cotton Trade's Association, and invoiced the cotton back to the defendant at the market rate. The nett result of the first two contracts was, he said, that a sum of Rs. 47-4 was due to him by the plaintiffs. He denied that the plaintiffs were not allowed to draw samples for the purposes of survey. They failed and neglected to attend to the samples. Other allegations in the plaint were denied as being false. The nett result under the third contract was that there was a sum of Rs. 3,543-12-0 due by the plaintiffs to the defendant.

The Court proceeded with the hearing of evidence in the case.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	10	2	8
B Mandvi, Chuneria, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	8	36
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	17	8	29
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	4	4	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	5	35
F Parel, Sewri and Sion.....	0	2	12
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	12
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown.	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	6	21
Total	44	36	166
Total plague deaths to date.....	21,198	67,054	
Same date last year.....	54	51	274

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 1,119, as against 982 during the previous week. Of the total number 222 died from plague and 4 from cholera, the figures for the preceding week being 154 and 2 respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 1,870, while that of plague was 324.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending December 28 were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	162	149
Poona (including Cantonment)	41	43
Districts.		
Surat.....	13	5

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C.
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VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

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67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOFORTES for Pupils.
PIANOFORTES for Teachers.
PIANOFORTES for Artists.
PIANOFORTES for the Home.
PIANOFORTES for the Hall.
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PIANOFORTES by celebrated makers.
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Cash prices lower than London Cash prices.
Astonishing but nevertheless a fact.
EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT ARRANGED.

DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LISTS MAILED ON APPLICATION TO
THE SOLE AGENTS,
Messrs. MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.
LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued, TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected, PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.
☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

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R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Consignents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 10), and double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra,

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-4 per CWT. Delivered Free.
Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. Supplied

THE WAR! THE WAR!!
Help the Britisher and British Industry,
BY SMOKING THE
"DILKHOOSH"
CIGARETTES,
Made in London by Messrs. J. B. JOHNSON & Co., and thereby assist the families of those that are fighting and falling for their Queen and Country.
For every 1,000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transvaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund.
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SURGEON-DENTISTS,
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Opposite the General Post Office.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Foreric, 2,691 tons, Captain R White, cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Kohinoor, 1935 tons, Captain W S Corren, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, and Mr J Thom, and G K Pote as passengers

The B I S N Co's s s Amra, 150 tons, Captain W Pigott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 5th January, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J D Stewart, Mr C W Waddington, Mr C Lokoomal, M C Purshotam, and 247 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain R J Rickford sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr P Jamasjee, Mr Weir, Mr O V Bavill, Mr J K Williams, Mr F Mahomed, Mr P Jahangir and 230 deck

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

"INDIA—WEST COAST.

Port of Mangalore—Derelict.—Telegraphic information dated 15th December 1900, has been received from the Port Officer, Mangalore, of the existence on 12th December 1900, of a derelict bottom up, in sixteen fathoms off the Port of Mangalore. Approximate position.—Latitude 12° 25' N. Longitude 74° 50' E. The derelict is dangerous to navigation and is reported drifting northwards. This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Malike to Mount Dilli, No. 746; Viziadurg to Cochin, No. 2737; also West Coast of Hindustan Pilot 1898, page 145."

"INDIA—WEST COAST.

KATHIAWAR.

Dwarka Point—New Light exhibited.—With reference to Bombay Government Notice to Mariners No. 91, dated 10th October 1900, telegraphic information has been received from the Resident at Baroda, dated 16th December 1900, that a new light has been exhibited from Dwarka Point and the Light ship has been withdrawn. This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Dwarka Point to Div Head, No. 1420; Gulf of Cutch, No. 43; Coasts of Sind and Cutch, No. 42; Gulf of Cutch to Viziadurg, No. 2734; Karachi to Vengurla No. 826; Arabian Sea, No. 1012, and Indian Ocean, northern portion, No. 748b also West Coast of Hindustan Pilot, 1898, page 207; also Light List, Part VI, 1900, No. 211."

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
A	Lawrence	2031	Wing	Karachi	13-1	F M & Co
B	Killora	1494	Archdeacon	Kismayoo		M M & Co
C	Idzo	31.7	Pickerin	Antwerp	10-1	F Muir & Co
E	Berk Hall	2737	Peterson	Antwerp	14-1	J Mackintosh
F	Hoseinee	984	Hughes	Karachi	16-1	B & P S N Co
G	Muzaffari	1243	Baker			B & P S N Co
H&J	Adelina Patti	1989	Sinclair	Marseilles	8-1	J M & Co
K	Croydon	2410	Butler	London	12-1	W & A Graham & Co
M	Zamania	2892	Lee	Madras	14-1	M M & Co
N	Kangra	1418	Gray		Steam	M M & Co
O	Dragouna	2214	Waters	Marseilles	10-1	K N & Co
P	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	Aden	19-1	P & O S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabermati	624	Fulcer	Karachi	6-1	Sheperd & Co
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownagar	3-1	Do
Premier	51	Esmail			Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
3	D Balduino	3044	Grisco	Genoa	15-1	C Roggiano
4	Bormida	1499	Sartorio	Hongkong	17-1	E Delaya
5	Tientsin	2555	Bennet	Japan	10-1	P & O S N Co
6	Clyde	3158	Valentini			P & O S N Co
7	Sirdar	2254	Rawlings	Hamburg	6-1	W & A G & Co
9	Pekin	2553	Hayward	London	12-1	P & O S N Co
10	Hiroshima Maru	Yoshizawa		Japan	10-1	N Kaisha
214	Kola	457	Robertson	Karachi	11-1	M M & Co
116	Akbar	1449	Baldwin	Calcutta	19-1	H C Joosub

HARBOUR WALL.

Pachumba	545	Rickford	Karachi	8-1	M M & Co

MERWETHER DRY DOCK.

Massilia	2303	Leyon	Marseilles	12-1	P & O S N Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Amra s	Pigott	Karachi, Jan 5
8	Sunda (Transport)	Andrews	Southampton Dec 15
	Ceylon R. Service	Hughes	Colombo, Jan 2

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Adelina Patti s.	Sinclair	Marseilles.
	R I M S Canning	Kendall	Rangoon.
	Pachumba	Rickford	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—

Steamer Foreric, White for Calcutta
Kohinur Corran for Calcutta etc.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 8.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—2 pots rosa oil E A Mochalla; 41 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 93 cwt gum M H Merali, 138 bales himp, Edjee Coomersey, and 1020 cwt myrabollams, 2000 cwt bone meal M Mahomed and Co; 65 cwt gum A Mahomed, 20 bales skins M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR HULL.

Lorenzo s—1030 cwt myrabollams David Sassoon and Co; 10 0 cwt myrabollams H K Moos, 2012 cwt myrabollams H T M Ayeb, 1,000 cwt myrabollams N Futehally and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

D Baldums s—10) bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Dids s—810 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 1,520 1, 22) bales cotton Ralli Brothers. 230 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

Birkhall s—5 0 bales co ton fly and waste Pragjee Herjee and Co; 100 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co; 15 bales hemp Kiddis Reeve and Co; 49 bales hemp E Oomersey.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Birkhall s—501 cwt myrabollam A Khimjee, 603 cwt rapeseed R Jetha and Co; 3 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Croydon s—1000 cwt ginselly seed A Blaschcek and Co,

FOR HAMBURG.

Sirdar s—165 bales cotton A. Blasche & Co; 440 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 2,000 cwt bone meal Glade & Co; 1501 cwt myrabollam N Futehally & Co, 100 bales hemp and 315 cwt myrabollams, Seerval and Chenoy, 1000 cwt myrabollams, Vaikar Bros; 4000 cwt crushed bones E C Nanju;

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—100 bales cotton E Spinner; 600 cwt teel-seed Ralli Urs.

FOR GENOA.

D Baldwin s—400 cwt old copper, G Purboodas 500 old copper; F Fischer & Co, 4729 cwt teel seed Ralli Bros; 6,000 cwt gingylie seed and 200 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Bros;

FOR ODESSA.

D Bulduno s—220 cwt gum, Kiddle Reeve & Co;

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—500 bales twist Silas E Sassoon 6 cwt fishmaws and 75 cwt dry fish S Hassum and Co; 175 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 175 bales twist Talati and Co.

Parramata s—325 bales twist N B Mody, 200 bales twist E Noordin and Co; 60 cases opium B and P S N C.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tientsin s—186 bales twist Talati & Co; 750 bales twist Sassoon J David & Co;

Parramatta s—600 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 300 bales twist A E J Abrahim, 800 bales twist C Bomonjee and Co; 300 bales twist Silas E Sassoon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th January.

1. There will be 10-inch R M L and Squad drill at the Town Hall Compound and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-morrow at 8-45 p.m.

2. There will be class firing at Cooris every Wednesday morning commencing to-day Train leaves Victoria Terminus at6 a.m. and Byculla 6-12 a.m. Recruits are specially requested to avail themselves of this opportunity to fire their course.

3. The Brake will leave the Corps Club as usual for Byculla on Drill nights at 8-45 p m.

4. The Corps will parade on Saturday next 12th instant for 6 inch B L, and 10 inch R. M. L. Guns Drill as follows:—No 1 Company at 4 p m. sharp, at the Corps Club Apollo Bunder and proceed to Colaba North Fort, No 2 Company at 4-15 p m sharp at Scandal Point Mahalaxmi and proceed to Mahalaxmi Forth Dress—Drill Order without arms puttics to be worn.

5 A pair horse brake will leave Byculla Bridge for Mahalaxmi Fort on Saturday at 3-30 p m to convey members of No 2 Company to drill Members residing in the Fort should proceed by rail to Grant Road Station and thence by gharry.

6. The Range-finding Class will meet at Byculla Head-quarters on Friday, 11th inst, at 6-45 a.m. No's 1 are requested to each detail a man to attend this class, and all members desirous of instruction are invited to attend.

7. There will be a meeting of the Carbine Association Committee, on Thursday 10th instant, same time and place as before to determine this year's programme.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN T. A. SAVAGE COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th January.

1. The Battalion will parade for Drill under the Adjutant at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-45 a.m. on Saturday the 12th instant.

2. Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 a.m. on Friday the 11th instant, at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

3. There will be a meeting of the Council of the Rifle Association at Head quarters at 6 p.m. to-day Wednesday the 9th instant.

4 Leave of absence has been granted to Sergeant F H English, B Company from 7th January to 31st March 1901.

5 The following Member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Company:—No. 1922 Volunteer C. M. Moody.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

(THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

LIMJEE—January 8, at New Bananee, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Dady Manockjee Limjee, aged 53 years Funeral this Wednesday morning at 7-30.

N. W. P.

BIRTH.

FRENCH—January 6, at Lansdowne Cantoonment, N W P. the wife of Lieutenant W C French 2-3rd Gurkha Rifles, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MULLER—January 1, at Ralston, Mussoorie, the wife of W C W Muller, Punjab Irrigation of a daughter.

RICHARDSON—December 25, at Bassopaly, Sowan, Sarun, the wife of R McL Richardson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KINNEY—ILBERY—January 5, at St Thomas' Church Calcutta, by the Rev A Kitchin, MA, Thomas Kinney, to Amy, third daughter of the late George Edward Ilbery, of St John's Co, Dublin.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

W. S. G.—Details too gruesome for publication.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1901.

IRRIGATION AND FAMINE.

MR. W. DIGBY, C.I.E., in one of his letters on the Famine, a few months ago, remarked that God sends quite enough water for all India's requirements, but it is allowed to run to waste. And he plainly intimated that Government was to blame for not joining partnership with providence that the country and the people might be able to reap the benefit of this bountiful provision. Mr. A. Rogers, a former member of the Bombay Legislative Council, appears to be very much of Mr. Digby's way of thinking as regards the abundance of water. But he goes further in suggesting the means by which that water might be conserved. He declares that there is a very large and remunerative field open for the employment of many millions of capital in simply saving for the use of the country the many millions of gallons of water now allowed to run away to the ocean without benefit to anyone. "He will be a wise statesman and a benefactor," says Mr. Rogers, "who will steadily fix his mind on the subject with a determination to carry out the idea." And in order to demonstrate his conviction more clearly, Mr. Rogers contributes a paper to the new number of the "Asiatic Quarterly," in which he draws attention to the value of the water of the great rivers of India with regard to famine. Mr. Deakin in his "Irrigated India" recorded the opinion that we have not yet mastered the problems of irrigation and chronicles some lamentable instances of over-watering and inefficient draining which make the canals a curse rather than a blessing. But, said he, if the British in India have achieved nothing else the public works policy of the past twenty-five years would fully justify their supremacy. Mr. Rogers would not deny this perhaps, but he is strongly of opinion that that policy has not gone far enough and the tendency is rather for the Public Works Department to rest on its oars than to go onward, working out further schemes of the kind. Mr. Rogers directs attention to, and quotes very largely from Major-General Cotton's recent articles in "Blackwood" and the "Journal of the Society of Arts," in which that eminent engineer shows the necessity for the utilisation o the large volumes of water and the manner in which it can be done. As illustrating his contention General Cotton cites the works in the province of Orissa and in Kurnool in Madras. Both of these, though formerly liable to both drought and flood, are now free. The Kurnool, remarks Mr. Rogers, is generally counted one of the failures of the irrigational system simply because it does not show a large revenue return. But, asks Mr. Rogers, is its perpetual immunity from the ravages of famine by means of irrigation to count for nothing, and is the State not amply repaid by the saving of the lives of its subjects and the certainty of collecting a revenue where formerly there was frequently none to collect? There can only be one reply to this. And from this both General Cotton and Mr. Rogers argue that although what requires to be done will greatly eclipse in outlay all that has already been carried out, it will be worth while incurring the enormous outlay which would be involved. Whether Lord Curzon would go so far is not quite clear; though it is true that his Excellency fully recognises the value of extensive measures for the utilisation of the vast quantities of water available and it was only the other day that his Excellency gave expression to the opinion that there are few parts of the country where works for the storage of water are not practicable. No particular set of questions of the many to be put by the Famine Commission, now sitting, is directed to search for light on this particular subject. But we would commend the articles cited to their notice and to that of his Excellency that he may aspire to the exalted position among statesmen and benefactors which Mr. Rogers holds out for such as will carry out his suggestions.

TRADE WITH TURKISTAN AND THIBET.

THE commercial advantages of closer relations with Thibet are indicated by the reports of Indian trade with that country and Chinese and Russian Turkistan. In regard to Thibet itself the trade preserves a great deal of vitality in spite of repressive restrictions; and the great argument in favour of serious efforts being made to obtain British predominance in the capital of the Grand Lama, is that it would influence the expansion of commerce over a vast extent of territory. Thibet produces among other valuable commodities, gold, borax, musk, salt and wool; the latter, acording to Captain R.L. Kennion, being perhaps the finest in the world. As the supply of wool is practically unlimited the trade only requires to be developed. The country is itself a good market for European goods, in regard to which Russian competition is severe, while a large amount of tea, chiefly from China, is imported. The statistics of the trade of India with Chinese and Russian Turkiskstan and Thibet for the twelve months ended in March last, as compiled by the officers of the Kashmir Residency, show that the value of merchandise of all sorts passing through Leh amounted to thirty-six and a-half lakhs of rupees. That amount was three and a quarter lakhs less than the value of the previous year's trade, but it is still greater than it was ten years ago. A feature of the returns for the past ten years, however, is that from 1894 to 1897 the trade was exceptionally prosperous and was at its highest point in 1895-96. It has since declined year by year until in the last twelve months it was less in value than in 1893-94, the year before a sudden rise took place. Of the total trade last year it is worthy of note that our commerce with Thibet, though not excessively great, shows an advance both in imports and exports as compared with 1898-99, while the value of that directed to Chinese Turkistan and India was somewhat less. There was a very slight falling off in the exports of English and Continental piece-goods and Indian manufactured cotton to Turkistan, but on the other hand, the exports of these goods to Thibet were greater than formerly. The value of Indian goods of this class sent to the country of the Lamas was Rs. 7,260, as against a value of Rs. 1,920 in the previous year. The net decrease in the trade passing through Leh is attributed to the effects on the *charas* trade of the tax of Rs. 80 per maund imposed on imports of the drug into the Punjab. The profits of the dealers in this product of hemp have in consequence been cut down and the consumption has been decreased. It is, however, anticipated that this trade will be able to adjust itself to the new conditions, as traders are turning their attention to other commodities, and instead of the proceeds of the sale of British Indian goods in Yarkand being conveyed to India in the form of *charas*, wool, namdahs and silks are being substituted. The value of manufactured wool imported into Leh from Thibet and sent to Kashmir increased by Rs. 10,275, the total amount being Rs. 24,795. A very large proportion of the trade in that commodity, however, does not pass through Leh, but goes direct from the Rudok district to Kulu and of this no account is taken in these figures. The amount of "pashm" brought into Leh also increased, its value being Rs. 49,272. In the opinion of Captain Kennion, the Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir for Leh, there is undoubtedly a future before the Thibetan trade in wool and "pashm." In the report a reference is made to Russian competition which has been facilitated since March 1898 by reductions in freights between European Russia and Kashgar effected by the opening of the Siberian and Samarkand-Andigan Railways. Three years ago, the carriage of one pood of goods from Moscow to Kashgar cost Rubles 3-65. Now goods are carried from Nishni Novgorod by the new and much shorter Siberian route at a cost of rubles 2-20 per pood, while *via* Russian Turkistan the freightage is rubles 3-45. The average cost of conveying goods from the great Russian mart thus works out at a sum equivalent to Rs. 4-6. Russia's competition in European products is most keenly felt in cotton goods, while native cloth is also interfering with the sale of Indian manufactures. The competition of China affects the Indian trade only in regard to tea and opium, the importation of the former article from India being officially prohibited in Chinese Turkistan. Only twenty per cent of the tea consumed is Kashgaria is Indian, the rest being Chinese, while the trade in Kashmir opium has almost entirely disappeared. It will thus be seen that there is considerable room for the expansion of our commerce in that corner of the world on our Northern and North-Eastern frontier.

GUARANTEED RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.

MR. A. R. BECHER, Accountant General in the Public Works Department, has just laid before Government the usual synopsis of transactions of the three railway companies in India which are still designated as Guaranteed Railways, namely, the Madras, the B. B. and C. I. and the G. I. P. lines. The capital accounts show a net increase during the past five years of £1,324,009, the greatest contribution to that result being in the year 1897 when half of the total sum was realised. The aggregate outlay charged to construction at the end of 1895 was £44,931,753, whilst at the end of 1899 this amount had increased by over two millions and this being calculated on the mileage gives a construction expenditure of almost two lakhs of rupees per mile. Mr. Becher explains that except as regards the transactions of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway from 1st July last and those of the Madras and Great Indian Peninsula Railway extensions to matcu, the prescribed rate of exchange has been applied. The cost is as regards payments in England at the old contract rates of exchange, which for many years have been higher than the actual rates, and consequently the cost is understated by the difference between the contract rate of exchange and the actual rate prevailing. On all lines a net decrease of capital locked up in stores is shown over the past five years, but so far as 1899 is concerned, an increase is returned by the B. B. and C. I. Railway owing to heavy purchases of teak and of steam coal. Altogether the value of stores in stock on guaranteed railways exceeded the assigned limits by twenty-six and-a-half lakhs of rupees. The revenue account shows the net earnings of the three lines last year to be Rs. 3,08,21,824 and the net recepits by Government, Rs. 2,60,24,753. Taking guaranteed interest into account it is shown that the gain to the State on the Madras Railway was Rs. 8,44,452, the loss on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Rs. 21,68,922 and of the G. I. P. Railway, Rs. 9,227,52. Taking the three lines together, it is shown that the actual loss to the State during the past five years due to its connection with the Guaranteed Railways, converting the payments in England on account of guaranteed interest at the average rates of exchange was in 1895, Rs. 1,54,08,838 a sum which has gradually decreased year by year until in 1899 it was little more than half that amount, namely Rs. 88,76,745.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

THE best indication of the condition of agriculture is the movement of prices, and, from the last report made, it is noticeable that throughout the Bombay Presidency prices of food stuffs are considerably over normal—in many districts as much as double the ordinary rates. Wheat, in particular, is very dear, but this may be more or less attributable to the large demand for seed wheat. There is still the same cry for rain in Gujarat, the Deccan and the Karnatak, where late-sown autumn crops and spring crops are anything but flourishing, except in irrigated tracts. The paucity of rainfall is also responsible for the crops being damaged by the ravages of locusts and other insects. Prospects are good in Sindh, fair to good in the Konkan and in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Surat and Broach, and are generally moderate to poor elsewhere. The outturn of early crops is fair in Madras, and although pasture is becoming scanty and fodder insufficient in parts, yet there is no danger of widespread destitution in this Presidency. Rain has been most beneficial to spring crops in Bengal, but a more abundant fall is urgently needed. A plenteous downpour has visited the North-Western Provinces, and the crops have improved. The same report comes from the Punjab, where the ryots have taken advantage of the rainfall to make further sowings of wheat and gram. Cloudy weather has prevailed for some weeks in the Central Provinces, and this had the effect of bringing myriads of insects which are causing appreciable damage to pulse and linseed crops. In the north of the provinces there has been rain; where it has fallen the crops have come on, and it would do vast good if showers descended over the southern portion. The rainfall in Assam has been very moderate this season, with the result that crops are not so flourishing, and in parts water is becoming insufficient. The outlook in Baroda territory is satisfactory, as in Rajputana, but in parts of Mysore and Hyderabad the conditions portend disaster. The cutting of juar and cotton picking are well advanced in Berar, and it is encouraging to the people of Central India to be able to gather a bountiful harvest, as it is estimated the outturn will be good.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

THE best reply to those who foretell the industrial doom of England is furnished by this morning's telegram which states that the British Trade Returns for 1900 are the largest on record by sixty five millions. The other day Mr. William Clarke in the "Contemporary Review" committed himself to the solemn assertion that "the serious decline of England as an industrial centre has begun," adding by way of explanation that Germany and America have started their industrial career with the new machinery while England is still hampered by the old. Further we are taunted with the fact that the expansion of empire does not involve the extension of markets. Mr. Birchenough in the new number of the "Nineteenth Century" writes in a similar strain. Unfortunately for these gentlemen and their theories the solid facts of departmental returns are dead against them.

"ONS LAND"

"ONS LAND" whose editor has been arrested for libelling General French and his men, was formerly known as the "Zuid Afrikaan" and although published in Cape Town was always a staunch supporter of the cause of the late republics. Mr. W. Taylor, in his "Brief History of the Transvaal Secret Service System" does not hesitate to say that "Ons Land" was in the pay of the Transvaal Volksraad. He mentions it as one of the prominent agents in receipt of support from the Pretoria Chest. According to the Volksraad "Beeluit" a sum of ten thousand pounds annually was granted for Secret Service, but since 1895 the sum has amounted to something like eighty thousand pounds covering espionage as well as the gutter journals.

FOLLOWING the distribution of prizes to the students of the Bombay School of Art, by H. E. the Governor on Saturday next, an exhibition of the works of the students will be open to the public free of charge on Sunday and Monday, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

LADY PALMER, the Adjutant-General and the Military Secretary, accompany the Commander-in-Chief on his tour.

BISHOP WELLDON leaves Calcutta on the 14th January and visits Madras, Trichinopoly, Colombo, Newara Eliya, Kandy, Southern India and Hyderabad, and returns to Calcutta on the 4th March.

AN influential meeting of those interested in the indigo industry was held at Calcutta on Saturday. The scientific researches carried on by the Indigo Improvements Syndicate during the past year have given such promising results that a Company was floated to manufacture and supply artificial manures for indigo.

Two plague cases and two deaths from that cause were reported in Calcutta on Friday. The total mortality reported was 105. 128 deaths are reported as having occurred on Saturday, this number being 57 above the quinquennial average. There were seven fresh cases of plague and one death from the same cause.

THE oil trade of Burma is constantly developing, the exports of this commodity having almost doubled during 1899-1900. In 1897 only 15,000 gallons were exported; in the following year this had increased to nearly 800,000 gallons and last year nearly one and a half million gallons were exported, the value of which is nearly seven lakhs of rupees. The trade is principally done with the Straits Settlements, where Rangoon oil is very popular on account of its cheapness; but some large shipments were also sent to Mauritius, Reunion and the Philippines, which were chiefly of a speculative nature. Larger supplies of other kinds of mineral oil of local production were also shipped to the Straits Settlements and Ceylon.

AN important Memorial, dealing with certain grievances of the landholder class of Bengal, has been forwarded by Maharaj-Kumar Prodyot Coomar Tagore, Honorary Secretary of the British Indian Association, to the Government of Bengal. The particular hardships of which mention is now made, are those connected with the collection and recovery of rent and cesses. The futility of attempting to recover rent, let alone costs from a tenant, is stated to be a matter of common knowledge. The difficulty of instituting legal proceedings is, again, enormously enhanced by the fact that the large majority of estates are owned jointly by several people. The result of this is that the rule that rent is a first charge on a tenure holding does not apply. It is urged that the law should be modified so as to afford some security for rent to these fractional proprietors. The grievances appear to us to be of a genuine character, and we wish the British Indian Association all success in their endeavours to ameliorate the conditions of the landowner.

A CASE of considerable interest to the Indian litigant came before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council three weeks ago. It seems that their Lordships had listened for some time to the arguments in an appeal from a decision of the Allahabad High Court, varying a decision of the Subordinate Judge of Bareilly, when somebody discovered that the amount in dispute was little more than 4,000 rupees, and suggested that, for this reason, no right of appeal existed. Counsel for the appellant argued that this was immaterial, as a substantial point of law was involved. In his final judgment, as given in the 'Times' of December 10th, Lord Hobhouse remarks that "their Lordships had found on previous occasions that the existence of a substantial point of law had been supposed to give a right of appeal in the ordinary course of procedure under the Code," but "that was a mistake." Unless a High Court specially certifies that the point in dispute is of great public or private importance (though the degree of importance may not be measurable by a mere money standard) there cannot, it is now laid down, be a right of appeal where a sum of less than 10,000 rupees is, directly or indirectly, involved. Everyone will agree with Lord Hobhouse that "it is of great importance not to allow litigants, who have succeeded in the High Courts, to be harassed by further appeals when there is nothing at stake but amounts of money which the Indian Legislature has decided to be too small to give right of appeal." The extraordinary thing is that, if the law is so clear on the subject, such an appeal should ever have been made, or, being made, should ever have been admitted.

BALUCHISTAN BORDER FORAYS.

TRIBESMEN'S DIVERSIONS.

I.

LIFE at the best is monotonous among the frontier tribesmen. There is some excitement in it now and again. But not much. The onward march of civilisation is depriving the tribesman of his favourite means of diversion and by and by they will throw aside the stolen rifle and country-made sword and sing Moody and Sankey's hymns on holidays. Fanatics, who now run amok and tilt at every unbeliever they meet, will become Scripture-readers and the dreaded ghazis will form another branch of the Salvation Army. This will not be yet. But the millennium is coming, and when the lion lies down with the lamb the new semi-savage tribesmen will take a curry-comb to the two of them. "Knee-drill will supersede the Kattak dance, and when once a Jamaldine meets a Baldini in Nushki he will rush to meet him with outstretched arms, instead of waylaying him with a knife. This may appear to be looking ahead somewhat, but if we take the Baluchistan Blue-Book as a guide, is there not some cause for hope? Listen to this:—

The long-standing feud between the Jamaldini and Badini branches of the Rakshani tribes of Nushki, a feud which commenced upwards of 75 years ago, and has been pursued with great rancour ever since, causing much bloodshed, has now been satisfactorily adjusted by the Political Assistant, and Rahim Khan, the son of Sardar Alam Khan, is permitted to return to Nushki.

The Tribesman, however, is not wholly guileless:—

Early in May 1899, Mahmud Mengal, Chief of the Tarasezai branch of the transfrontier Mengals, accompanied by a large following of Ba ch and others, crossed the Nushki-Shorawak fron near Partoo Nawar and marched to Chandan Bund. Mahmud Khan gave out that he received instructions to destroy a small chowki which was being built by the Political Assistant at Amirzai ka Bund, for the protection of the Nushki-Registan frontier, but if he really received orders to this effect, a matter open to considerable doubt, he did not attempt to put them into execution, and on receiving information that the Nushki levies were advancing to attack him, he fled precipitately back to Shorawak. There is ground for supposing that Mahmud Khan's action is to be attributed to false reports having reached Kandahar to the effect that the Political Assistant was encroaching on Afghan territory.

The sort of justice most appreciated by the Mengal is revealed in the next paragraph:—

Towards the middle of May 1899, a body of transfrontier Mengals raided across the dak, immediately east of the Chagai Hamun, and captured 60 camels. As the Western Registan transfrontier tribes acknowledge no authority but that of their own chiefs, an appeal was useless, so a return raid was made resulting in the capture of 120 camels. This quickly brought the Registan Mengals to their senses, and on an adequate punishment being inflicted, the incident closed.

During the year only one Damani raid into British territory was recorded. This change in the attitude of such inveterate raiders as the Damani is naturally considered satisfactory and is to be attributed to the meeting which took place early in the spring at Mirjawa on the Persian frontier, between the Damani Sardar Jahind and the Political Assistant. The raid just alluded to was committed prior to this meeting. However,

In March 1900 a band of raiders, all well known frontier bad characters, attacked a flock of Mengal sheep near Nushki and carried them off to the hills close by. On information reaching Nushki, the Tahsildar sent a party of Rakshanzai Levies in pursuit. The Levies ran the raiders to ground in the hills. After a smart little fight, the raiders took to flight, but not before they had lost three men killed, and their leader, a noted dakait, named Ali Jan, made prisoner. The property raided was all recovered intact. The gallantry displayed on this occasion by the Nushki Levies merits special commendation.

On 22nd September, 1899, a band of raiders numbering some 30 persons attacked a Seistani caravan which was passing through Chah Sandan on its return journey to Seistan, but the Merui thana sowars came to the rescue, dispersed the attacking party and made two arrests.

Nevertheless the year's record shows that crime of a serious nature is steadily on the decrease both in the Chagai and Western Sinjerani Districts.

The frequent representations which have been made to Sir Nauroz Khan from time to time on the subject of raiding from the Kharan side of the frontier have not been without their effect, and although the state of this frontier is still far from satisfactory, yet the decrease in the number of outrages is noticeable.

Now we come to the Thal-Chotialis among whom many fanatics have been found. Full of ill-directed enthusiasm they sometimes become humorously cruel, for there can surely be no merit in attacking a defenceless dhobi and carving him up with a sword. Yet one of them imagined he would find salvation by that means:—

At 2-30 in the morning of the 19th September a young fanatic, by name Lal Muhammad Umarzai, came from Habib Killa, a village about 5 miles from Duki, entered the compound of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki, attacked a Hindu dhobi with his sword and wounded him severely, and also wounded one Pathan chowkidar. He was caught by a levy footman and admitted his crime. He was tried under the Murderous Outrages Act, sentenced to death, and hanged. As this was the third fanatic who had come from the same village, Habib Killa, within the past few years, it was thought proper to impose a fine of Rs. 2,500 on this village and its outlying hamlet of China. The villages were also made to surrender 50 swords and 10 guns.

They paid the fine both of money and arms, where they obtained the guns and swords does not much matter. But it is probable they stole them if they were not smuggled in through a Persian Gulf port. The J

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

PREPARATIONS AT CAPETOWN AGAINST THE INVADERS.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

General Brabant has arrived at Capetown for the purpose of organising the defence force which is now mobilising at Piquetberg.

It is stated that 1,500 Boers are four miles north of Sutherland.

Colonel Hedniker, of the Coldstream Guards, with a mixed column, is holding a long line to the south of Sutherland.

ARREST OF AN EDITOR AT THE CAPE.

The editor of the Afrikander Organ "Ons Land" has been arrested for libelling General French and also his troops as to their conduct.

The accused has been liberated on bail.

["Ons Land" has made itself conspicuous by publishing the most insidious tales of atrocities alleged to have been committed by British soldiers, and these stories being repeated have had the effect of misleading many of the wavering Dutch Colonists who had not the means of ascertaining the truth for themselves. Writing of the Worcester Congress the "Cape Times" the other day said:" it was, however, to "Ons Land," that we turned for particular enlightenment regarding the character of the Congress, and we did not turn in that direction in vain. "Ons Land," lately published a letter, signed "A Member of the Legislative Assembly," and commended by the editor as conveying the valuable views of "a man of great influence." The views of this Panjandrum of the Boer party are well worthy of the attention of the Government—we had almost said of the Public Prosecutor, if such an official exists as a living entity. Like that astounding General Trochu, in the siege of Paris days, he has his plan, and a very pretty plan it is, full of mingled impudence and fatuous humour. The Congress is to get up another petition to the Queen, and this is to be the prayer:—That Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to order the helpless Boer women and children to be murdered outright, that they may be saved from a lingering death from torture and starvation." That is the first part of this 'slim' Africander's brilliant little idea. No doubt, he and his fellow conspirators have chuckled over it and rejoiced at the thought of the mischief that may be done, if the responsibility for the sufferings of the women and children is shifted from the shoulders of the true culprits on to those of the British generals. But the most delightful proposal follows. The petition, we gather, is to be hawked round the country and an "enemy" character attributed to every one who refuses to sign it. Such persons will be liable to reprisals. "Inter alia" they will become the victims of a merciless boycott. "They must receive no further support from us, says the author of the plan, in any manner. No shop-keeper, attorney, doctor, teacher, or any other person must be able to purchase any food. No meat, bread, flour, sheep, oxen, horses, vegetables, fruit of any nature must be sold by us to the 'jingoes' till such time as the injustice is redressed and compensated for."

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE PEKING NEGOTIATIONS.

The "Daily Mail" publishes a despatch from Washington stating that the United States Government has proposed to the Powers to transfer the negotiations from Peking to Washington.

TRADE RETURNS.

The British trade returns for 1900, show an increase of 65 millions, which is the largest on record.

SEVERE WEATHER IN EUROPE.

Severe cold prevails throughout England and Europe, and heavy snowstorms have blocked the railways.

THE KARACHI RAILWAY COMMISSION.

IN FAVOUR OF THE METRE-GAUGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 8.

The report of the Commission which has been sitting at Karachi, to consider the question of the break of gauge, between the Jodhpur and Rajputana metre lines and North-Western broad-gauge system into Karachi, is published.

The Commission states that the conflicting local interests are for the present narrowed to the consideration of the importance and natural direction of the flow of trade of the Nara Valley which is not very large at present, but is likely to increase with the opening of irrigation works of the Jhamrao and other canals, aided by the colonisation scheme.

The evidence regarding the direction, which this traffic is likely to take is conflicting, but, says the report, we think that in normal years the larger proportion will be westward to the port and that if there were only this local traffic to be considered, Karachi merchants would be quite justified in endeavouring to carry it to their port without any break of bulk. But the through traffic which is certain develop by the advent of the metre gauge which that system claims to carry in its own wagons as far as possible both towards and from the seaport with the hope, no doubt, of ultimately carrying it all the way appears to us to be still more important and in as much as we regard their ability to so carry that traffic as a determining factor in influencing the flow of trade from North-West India and Rajputana and as likely to pave the way for the ultimate advance of the metre gauge system when the necessity arises, we are of opinion that the memorialists of Karachi have failed to show that the proposed conversion would be detrimental to the interests of the public generally or even to the real interests of the Karachi merchants; and we therefore recommend that the metre gauge terminus be removed from Shadipalli to Hyderabad. We record our opinion that looking to the established metre gauge systems in this country the evils of a break of gauge can only be finally eliminated by the admission of that system to the sea-ports when traffic justifies it.

The Commission further said that while wholesale renewals would be required on the Hyderabad-Shadipalli line if it were to remain broad gauge, they are of opinion that the present permanent way with partial renewals is quite equal to carrying the metre gauge rolling stock so that the actual expenditure would be less on conversion, the equipment of the stations and staff-quarters being the same in either case.

THE SERVICES.

Mr. Buller Hughes, Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan is granted one year's furlough from the 15th instant.

Captain Tod, 2nd Yorkshires, Karachi, is permitted to retire.

Major Lysons, 1st Royal Fusiliers, Nusirabad, becomes Lieut-Colonel to command the 1st Bedfordshires.

PLAGUE IN BENGAL.

A further increase took place in the plague mortality in Western Bengal during the last week where fifteen hundred deaths are reported.

MILITARY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 8.

Lieutenants Hilton, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Wallis, Cameronians, and Young-husband, Bedfords, have been selected for employment with the Somaliland Field Force.

Lieutenant Cassels, 1st Punjab Cavalry, becomes Squadron Officer, 2nd Bombay Lancers.

Captain F. G. Beville, on return from furlough, becomes Political Agent at Bundelkhand.

FAMINE IN THE DECCAN.

Crop failure in the Deccan has been so extensive that the necessity is anticipated of further expansion of relief works for which additional officers will be required.

The services of Captain Baker-Field, Paymaster with the British Contingent in China, has been applied for in India.

COTTON CROP ESTIMATES.

The third general memorandum on the cotton crop estimates of the total yield for the whole of India this year is close upon one and a half million bales, being the largest yield in any year since 1891-98.

ARTILLERY PRACTICE CAMP AT POONA.

POONA, JAN. 8.

The artillery practice camp this year is pitched near Pimpri, a village about 1 1-4 miles south of the Chinchwad railway station. Brigadier-General Blaksley, Royal Artillery, being chief umpire. Colonel Stuart is camp commandant. Captain Sandy is the camp staff officer. Besides these there are seven other officers attending the camp belonging to different Infantry Regiments. The Field Batteries with the Royal Horse Artillery and a Squadron of the 1st Bombay Lancers have now pitched their camps. The Lancers were purposely kept to keep the ground clear. Divisional field firing was held on the 1st instant. The Batteries formed into two groups, the first division being composed of the Horse Artillery and 29th Feld Battery and the Second division of the 1st and 16th Batteries. The target was rather difficult to hit owing to the uneven nature of the ground, but the practice nevertheless was fair. The same operations were repeated the next day with slightly better results. On the 4th severer tests on the target were put, the cavalry representing the enemy moving and the infantry retiring. The targets were well placed and rose and disappeared with wonderful precision; so it needed quick work to hit over them. Most of the guns, however, did creditably, whilst the cavalry could not have faced magazine fire, and case shot was opened which surprised them.

The range of hills beyond Balewadi village was the scene of operations to-day. The idea was that the Artillery were surprised by the enemy's guns advantageously placed on the lower ridges on the nearest hill. Some good practice was made against the enemy's gunners who were as usual invisible. But the guns were silenced in the end and the artillery were able to retire.

The field manœuvres for the Poona troops commence from the 10th inst, when most of the regiments in garrison, excepting few details, march out towards Lohogaon. The first field day will take place on the following day between Lohogaon and Loni Kand on Koregaum road. Three Squadrons of the Lancers, six companies of the Royal Scots and seven Companies of Shropshire Light Infantry under Colonel Collette will operate against six Companies of the Welsh regiment who came from Ahmednagar to Poona for this purpose. After working round about the country in the neighbourhood of the sister hills, the regiments will move towards Hinjouri for final divisional field firing.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, JAN. 7.

The B I S N Co's steamer Goorkha left here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 7.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombassa arrived here day before yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JAN. 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats firm.
Good Bhownuggur 4 10-32
The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 13-16
Bar Silver	29 3-8

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

The Admiralty has chartered the s s Ellora, of the B.I.S.N. Company which arrived at Bombay on Saturday last from Calcutta, to convey a section of the 9th Native Mountain Battery to Somaliland. The Battery is already at Deolali, awaiting the final orders for embarkation. The Ellora entered the Prince's Dock yesterday where she is being fitted up for the reception of the troops, under the supervision of Mr. Bomonjee Wadia, Master Builder of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard. And it is expected that the vessel will be ready to sail on Saturday next. The Ellora, is under the command of Captain G. T. Archdeacon. She is 285 feet in length, 35 feet 2 inches in breadth, 23 feet 9 inches in depth and has a nett tonnage of 1494 tons. The vessel was built in January 1879 by Messrs R Napier and Sons of Glasgow.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT SINDIA.

The hired Transport Sindia, (belonging to the P. and O. Company) under the command of Captain S. G. D. Andrews, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Southampton, which port she left on the 15th December, calling at Malta, Port Said and Suez en route. She has brought drafts of various regiments, consisting of 24 officers, 4 ladies, and 5 children; 4 warrant officers, 9 women, 2 children, 658 non-commissioned officers and men, 22 women, and 23 children; During the voyage she had a fine passage throughout. The following are the names of the officers:—Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. C. H. K. Carte and child, Royal Scots, Captain H. S. Nicholls, Bedford Regiment, Captain A. R. Foord, Somerset L. I., Captain C. M. Fleney. R. A. M. C. Lieutenants A. F. Weston, and F. McLenan, R. A. M. C. Captain M. C. A. Green, South Lanacashire, 2nd Lieutenant Greenstreet, R. W. Surrey, Captain and Mrs. W. L. Williams, D. S. O., Hants Regiment, Lieutenant R. J, Mr. and Mrs. Crawshaw and child, 20th Hussars, Captain Cunliffe, Fusiliers, and 2nd Lieutenant Steward, Royal Innis 2nd Lieutenant F. F. Kinsman, Connaught Ranges, 2nd Lieutenants E. P. Kilgour, Girdlestone, Theobold, F. J. A. Mackworth, C. B. Bullough, G. Parbury, W. J. W. Waller, and 2nd Lieutenants A. W. C. Knox, Royal Irish Regiment, and Lieutenant A. F. Gilpin, Wiltshire Regiment.

At the Madras High Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Shephard, the case in which Mr. Leighton, Italian Consular Agent in Madras, sues the printers and publishers and Mr. W. H. Johnson, Editor of the "Daily Post," Bangalore, for damages amounting to Rs. 10,000 for libel, came on for hearing. An application for a month's adjournment was made on behalf of the plaintiff and was granted. It is probable that the case will be compromised. The libel complained of was that Mr. Leighton failed to half mast the Consulate flag when intimation was received of the assassination of the King of Italy.

Lord Ampthill had a levee on Thursday night in the banqueting hall, and the ceremony was a brilliant success, a large number of gentlemen on the private entree and general list being presented.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S STATUE.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The Viceroy in the course of his remarks on Monday made a speech which we have already published a telegraphic summary. His Excellency said:—

Your Honour, your Excellency, Sir Patrick Playfair, ladies and gentlemen,—Among the most agreeable but also the most delicate duties which a Viceroy can be called upon to perform in Calcutta is that of unveiling the statue of a predecessor in the same office who has attained distinction. In my opinion one of the highest that can be conferred upon a servant of the Crown in India is a perpetual commemoration upon this historic maidan. The duty is agreeable since to any of us it must be a function both of compliment and pleasure to speak of the achievements of an eminent fellow-countrymen, all the more so if we happen to be honoured by his personal acquaintance and friendship. But it is also a delicate one, inasmuch as the appreciation which is neither overstrained nor uncritical in the case of the dead may by some be thought to be officious when applied to the living, since the Governor-General is not, perhaps, the fairest judge of one of his own predecessors. I am relieved, however, from any anxiety that I might feel on this score by the consciousness that Lord Lansdowne only left India so short a time ago that his career, his services, and his actions must be even better known to many whom I am now addressing than they can be to me. The officers who served under him, the friends whom he made, and the community by whom he was so greatly appreciated must cherish the recollection of his merits and charms, so warm and so enduring, as to stand in no need either of resuscitation or stimulus at the hands of his successors. There is another consideration by which I am powerfully affected. I feel that we are

TOO NEAR TO LORD LANSDOWNE'S VICEROYALTY TO PASS IT UNDER FINAL REVIEW.

If the greatest of modern Governors-General, Dalhousie, could stipulate in his will that his papers were not to be published or his life written till fifty years had elapsed from his death, would it not appear to be a presumptuous thing to compose the epitaph of an administration that has only belonged to history for seven years? Certain landmarks, however, it is permissible for us to point to as destined to affect the ultimate verdict of posterity. It was under Lord Lansdowne's administration that was secured that expansion of the constitution and functions of the Legislative Councils that have so greatly increased both their representative character and their usefulness. It was he who with infinite discretion carried into execution the policy of Imperial Service contingents, which had

EMANATED FROM THE INGENIOUS BRAIN OF LORD DUFFERIN

and which has since borne such happy fruit. A much as the measure was denounced at the time we now recognise in the closing of the mints which was carried out by Lord Lansdowne's Government as a wise and indispensable prelude to the currency reforms upon which we have since embarked. The close attention which he devoted to frontier questions and problems of military defence culminated in the Kabul Convention of 1893 which placed upon a happier and, it is to be hoped, more durable basis the British relations with our important ally the Amir of Afghanistan. There was, however, a further aspect of Lord Lansdowne's personality and work which will appeal, at any rate, to this audience who knew him quite as much as any record of official achievement or public fame. I allude to that wonderful engaging charm of manner, that high-bred and chivalrous courtesy, that sweetness of disposition that caused him to be loved by equals and revered by subordinates. (Applause.) Some public men attain their ends by

INFLEXIBILITY OF CHARACTER AND RELENTLESS CONCENTRATION OF PURPOSE;

others pursue the same goal by gentle agencies suavity and conciliation. There was no greater or more intuitive master of these humanities than Lord Lansdowne. He would probably have been the last to deny that as Viceroy he was assisted by capable colleagues. Some of them are still among us. Others like that remarkable man, the late Sir George Chesney, have passed away, or like Sir George White and Sir Henry Brackenbury, continue to serve their country in other spheres. But it will not be disputed that the most notable among them all is he whose image confronts his former chief from the opposite side of this roadway. (Applause.)

Here as long as Calcutta lasts effigies of these two illustrious men, statesman and soldier, head of the civil and military administrations of the Indian Empire, will face each other in chiselled bronze. But the antithesis has more than local application, for the names of

LORD LANSDOWNE AND LORD ROBERTS

will be written side by side, not merely on a page of Indian history, but on the open map of the Empire. (Applause.) Little, I suspect, did either of them dream when they left the shores of India, little did any of you who subscribed to the erection of their statues, contemplate that within a few years' time they would be conducting as War Minister and as Field-Martial the first Empire war of Great Britain. In this novel field I doubt not that their old co-operation stood them and the country in good stead. The Commander-in-Chief, while prosecuting his arduous task, felt that he could rely upon the sagacious forethought, administrative energy, and loyal championship of the Minister in Pall Mall. The latter was confident from long experience of the genius and resourcefulness of the veteran Commander. (Applause.) The eyes of contemporaries are apt to be fascinated by the glare of the battlefield. The sound that vibrates in all our ears is the music of victory, but when the shouting has died down, and the dusts of controversy are laid, I suspect it will be found that with the conscientious, purposeful tenacity that never wavered with dignity, that stooped neither to self-exculpate nor to reproach, the War Minister pursued his thankless path, and laid the foundation of those victories which our brave soldiers were destined to win. (Applause.) And now, as Sir Patrick Playfair has reminded us,

LORD LANSDOWNE HAS BEEN CALLED TO ANOTHER TASK,

one of the three greatest that can be committed to any Englishman. It is his function to guide the ship of State through the narrow and perilous shoals of the international sea. None who have not seen it at close quarters can realise how difficult is that undertaking, how great the qualities of mind, character, and temper that it requires, to guard that which is the greatest of all dominions, and by its very greatness excities jealousy. To control the mysterious law that is always forcing up on the Empire a reluctant expansion, not to neglect small things and not to underrate the big. In other words, to discern the true measure of Imperial proportion. To keep the honour of England bright and yet never to bluster, still less to cringe. To do this before the eyes of the whole world amid a whirlwind of rivalry, and suspicion. This is the task of the Foreign Minister of Great Britian. Those of us who know Lord Lansdowne feel confident that he has skill, urbanity, courage, and patriotism for the enterprise. We wish him well in carrying it though. (Applause.) The future inhabitants of Calcutta or visitors to this city as they pass up and down this maidan and gaze at the figures of great men which adorn it will see the effigy of none who has served the Empire with greater fidelity or upon a wider field of action than the original of the statue which I now unveil. (Cheers.)

DERAILMENT AT DHARUR.

A Secunderabad telegram says:—The Railway Police enquiry into the circumstances attending the accident on the Nizam's State Railway near Dharur Station, in which an engine and thirteen wagons were derailed, has resulted in the arrest of fourteen of the culprits. These men were placed by Inspector Clarke before Mr. Joshi, District Magistrate, at the Residency and from their confessions it would appear that their object in removing the rail was to wreck the train in which the Railway pay clerk was travelling, so as to get hold of the money chests. Six of the men belong to the Permanent Way staff, the others being dacoits. They have made further startling revelations connected with this and other crimes committed within the Nizam's border. They were armed with swords and rifles which they intended to employ against those on the derailed train, but bolted when the smash up occurred.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

TRUSTS AND TRADE.

SHEFFIELD SILVER TRADE.

DOCK ACCOMMODATION AT LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, DEC. 20.

The time is now at hand when the vast systems of consolidation or amalgamation of industrial enterprises that have been built up of late years in the United States and elsewhere must stand their trial. Either they are good for the general community or they are not; either they assist the public at the expense of classes, groups, or individuals, or they aid individuals or groups of individuals at the expense of the general community. In some countries the political and social, as well as the economic aspects of trusts, so termed, have been put on trial. The combination that is made to embrace all the leading concerns in a great and prosperous industry must necessarily exercise a powerful influence in politics, because it not only has a vast number of employes directly under its own control, but it is necessary for its every-day purposes, and often for its very existence, that it should have more or less control over political affairs affecting, or likely to affect, its prospects and its prosperity. To our own country the American trust system offers many object lessons of importance. Two principles of the first magnitude stand in the forefront—the first whether it would be desirable, or practicable, that the same conditions should be adopted here; and the next whether the adoption of the system in the United States, Germany, and other countries, is at all likely to affect the course of production and prices at home. There are those who appear to believe that the usual and, indeed, the inevitable effect of such combination of industry, is to enable commodities to be much more cheaply produced. To a certain extent, given suitable conditions, this is no doubt the case, both because of the large command of capital, the facilities secured by buying on a large scale, and the great economy possible in standing charges. No doubt in some cases—as, for example, in the iron and steel industries—the economy in standing charges alone would probably not be less than 5s. to 10s. per ton. This economy is obtained in two different ways—first, by reducing the number of outside agents, clerical staff, and superintendents, and next by keeping the establishments in operation on full time, instead of only on half time or three-quarters time. Then, again the buyer of a million tons of material can always make a better bargain than the buyer of half-a-million tons, and the buyer of a thousand tons can do better than the buyer of fifty. Moreover, the command of capital enables the syndicated works to take advantage of any facilities, economies, contracts, estates, mines, or other conditions or arrangements tending to economy of production, to a much larger extent than the average individual can do. In a word, there is no doubt whatever that from the point of view of the individual producer of commodities there is much to recommend the trust system to his acceptance and approval.

When we take into account the facilities and advantages afforded by concentration of capital such as is now achieved by so many of the great industries of the United States, it must be confessed that there is some cause for uneasiness on the part of British manufacturers that did not previously exist, and would not be likely to prevail under different conditions. The future of the world's trade must mainly be to that country which can guarantee to deliver commodities most cheeply, all other things being equal, and the American trusts are largely founded and carried on in accordance with this principle. Most of them have now opened offices in London, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and other leading cities, through which direct efforts are made by duly accredited agents to capture as large a share as possible of the trade of the countries that is to be got through these channels. Their operations, as a rule, are on so vast a scale that they can concentrate the productive resources of a dozen works on a particular contract, if that contract has to be completed in a hurry. Hence the numerous cases recently brought to our notice, in which the Germans and the Americans have been able to get important business that would otherwise have been given to Englishmen. It is not reasonable to expect that the mere man in the street will carry his patriotism and his consideration for his own countrymen so far as to lead him to brook unconscionable delays, when his rivals do not ask for a day's grace, are always up to time, and generally quote lower prices and produce good work. We do not assert that this is always the case, for even that it has been the case as often as it has been represented. But the burden of all officials, Governmental or otherwise, who have recently been brought to book for giving orders to foreigners has been that British firms were not prepared to undertake to complete the work within the time specified, that they declined to meet the special conditions involved, or that their prices were materially higher.

The loss of an occasional contract to the British manufacturer does not make a great deal of difference. A single swallow does not make a summer, and we are disposed to believe that too much has occasionally been made of the loss of contracts to our own people under exceptional conditions. The crucial question is—how far are the American and German trusts likely to secure a preponderance of orders that have hitherto been, and in normal circumstances would continue to be, given out to home producers? A few days ago, Sir Lowthian Bell, who has undoubtedly given much attention to the matter, rejected the idea that Great Britain was likely to be seriously or permanently crippled by American industrial competition. We would all wish to adopt the same view, and most of us would like to be persuaded that Sir Lowthian was right. Many forces are arrayed against us, and not the least important are the huge aggregation of capital and concentrations of industrial strength and influence which can alone be made possible by the trust system. On the other hand there is a strong and influential body of public opinion in all countries against syndicated trade. The small dealer, merchant, or manufacturer who is liable to be crushed out of existence by his overshadowing rival is invariably against it, unless he be absorbed at a profitable figure. The ordinary buyer of commodities is not keen about trusts, because he is afraid that they mean higher prices, and they certainly mean monopoly and the power, not otherwise available, to charge higher prices. Then the general community is against the system, because they do not believe in the enrichment of any individual or corporation at their expense under trust conditions. It is therefore possible that in the United States, the voice of the people may some day wipe out the system, or at any rate, hedge it about with such restrictions as to remove its power for mischief. In the meantime the trusts appear to flourish apace. The bulk of them are paying excellent dividends and building up considerable reserves. They are not deterred from pursuing their declared and prevalent policy by threats of legal proceedings, by the risk of statutory enactments in restraint of such combinations, or even by the plan proposed by William Jennings Bryan for their regulation. Our own manufacturers are now having to reckon with them in everyday operations, and it remains to be seen whether the ultimate results of such encounters are likely to be comparatively harmless or absolutely disastrous. If the latter, we may possibly witness a material development of the trust system in our own country by-and-by.

Developments recently made in the Sheffield silver trade have led to a dispute between one firm and its union workmen, and although the number of disaffected men is only small the matter is one in which principles of some importance are involved. The dispute has arisen in consequence of an attempt on the part of Messrs. John Round and Son, of Tudor Works, to introduce into Sheffield the manufacture of light silver goods, a trade of which Birmingham is the centre. Sheffield is noted for its solid, expensive silver ware, but the demand for light articles, which can be made cheaply since the duty on silver was removed, is only small, and it has been usual to obtain these goods from Birmingham. With the object of embarking in this trade Messrs. Round engaged a number of workmen from Birmingham. The old workmen connected with the Sheffield Silversmiths' Trade Protection Society have made several objections to this proceeding. They chiefly allege that the Birmingham men are working at from 10 to 20 per cent. less than the price paid to Sheffield men doing the same class of work. This, however, is denied by Messrs. Round. The men contend that the meaning of the new departure is the introduction of non-union labour and a reduction of prices, and they also complain that the Birmingham hands are favoured in the matter of work, being given the straightforward jobs at which the most money can be made. Eighteen of the Sheffield workmen have come out on strike in consequence of the dispute. The Master Silversmiths' Association have declined to interfere in the matter so far as putting obstacles in the way of Messrs. Round's dealing with their own workmen is concerned. The men's union had a meeting on Wednesday night, when a resolution was passed condemning Messrs. Round's importation of "cheap labour" from Birmingham to the detriment of the older workmen, at a time when there was no grievance with them and expressing approval of the men's action in coming out.

The Mersey Docks and Harbour Board was slow to realise the importance of marching with the times, but now it can truly say that although times change Liverpool changes with them. Mr. Robert Gladstone's account of the Board's work during the past twelve months is a record of activity not to be matched, we think, by any other seaport in the same time. The building of modern warehouses, the enlargement and deepening of docks and channels, and the widening of dock entrances upon which millions are being spent are of course made necessary by the enormous and comparatively sudden increase in the size of steamers; and as Liverpool, with Southampton and New York, enjoys the lion's share of the traffic carried on by the very largest ships, the necessity in her case has been particularly urgent. Its burden, too, has been exceptionally heavy, partly because it was shirked forso long, but mainly because nature has not been conspicuously kind to Liverpool. Since 1891 no fewer than 60,000,000 tons of sand have had to be dredged from the bar, the Crosby Channel, and the entrances to the docks, a volume of obstruction that is equal annually to the entire sea-borne traffic of most other ports; but the sand has not been ploughed in vain, for there is now a furrow along which vessels drawing twenty-seven feet can enter the port at low water. This year the trade of Liverpool has, unfortunately, shown a perceptible falling off, which Mr. Gladstone attributes to the war. The Mersey furnished so large a portion of the transport fleet that Southampton's gain was bound to be in part Liverpool's loss; but when the vast works now in hand are finished, and when the Dock Board recognises that the present mode of conveying goods from ships to railway waggons is obsolete, Liverpool should at least hold her own against Southampton and her Continental rivals.

The directors of the Cramp Ship and Engine Building Company decided on December 19th to accept the proposition of Vickers, Sons, and Maxim for a consolidation of the two firms, the Midvale Steel Company's plant to be acquired as a part of the plan. The object of the consolidation is the establishment of a company which will be in a position to build war vessels and deliver them with engines, guns, and armour. It is the intention to compete with the Armstrong-Whitworth consolidation, the Krupps, who have lately acquired a shipyard, and the great French alliance of the Creusot Steel Company, the Canet Gun Company, and the Forges et Chantiers shipbuilding plant at La Seyne. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim Limited, is a recent consolidation of British capital, the firm name having previously been Vickers, Sons, and Co. It is capitalised at £750,000 of 5 per cent. preference shares, a similar issue of stock, £750,000 in amount, £1,250,000 in 4 per cent. debenture stock, and £1,250,000 in ordinary stock, which is quoted at several times its par value, and has paid 30 per cent. a year. The capital stock of the Cramp Company is now 5,000,000 dols. but under charter it can increase to 30,000,000 dols. A large increase will, of course, be necessary if the Midvale interest is taken over. Mr. Charles H. Cramp, president, of the Cramp Company, said:—"Without going into details or without stating the principal direction in which I have been endeavouring to operate I will say that the idea underlying all my efforts has been to enlarge as much as possible, under our single management, all the diverse industries which enter into the construction of a ship of war, in order that we may realise to the best advantage all the experience which we have gathered in two generations. While British capital will be heavily interested hereafter in the American companies, their control will remain on this side of the ocean.

BOXING ENTERTAINMENT.

McAULIFFE BEATS SLAVIN.

There was a large attendance of the lovers of "the manly art" at the Japanese Circus on the Maidan on Friday night to witness the twenty-round contest for the championship of India between Jack McAuliffe and Jack Slavin. The latter, by virtue of his victory over Harry Brophy a few months ago, is the holder of the title and has since added to his reputation by a series of successful contests at various military centres in India. His opponent Slavin is the middle weight champion of Australia and America and had not previously fought in India. Considerable interest centred round the meeting of these two expert boxers, and anticipations of a fine exhibition of the science of self-defence were fully realised. He must, indeed, have been a glutton for such a form of amusement to have felt dissatisfied with the programme provided, while the correctness of the referee's decision in declaring McAuliffe the winner of the contest could not have been open to question by any one present.

The first item on the programme was a six-round contest between Govia, described as the champion of Calcutta, and Sergeant Henry of the 2nd Connaught Rangers. The latter was by far the more powerful man and the fight which was of the slogging order finished in the fourth round, Govia who stood up pluckily to his weightier opponent being knocked out.

Two light weights Goe of the B. I. S. & Co., and Steadman of the Port Commissioners next occupied the ring. Some very spirited but good-tempered sparring ensued during the six rounds that were fought. Steadman was particularly strong with his left and the referee awarded him the honours on points.

Gilmour and Doherty of the Royal Irish Rifles then went through a contest of ten rounds of a fairly even description so much so that the referee first declared one and then the other had won, and the audience were eventually left to make their own selection.

The event of the evening was, of course, the twenty round contest between McAuliffe and Slavin. This did not commence until after 11-30. The two competitors were both well received by the audience. Slavin was the taller and heavier his weight being given as 11st. 4lbs., height 6 1-2 feet, chest 39 inches and neck 16 inches. McCauliffe scaled 9st. 12lbs. height 5 feet 6 inches, chest 42 inches and neck 17 inches. Both appeared in good condition. On starting it was apparent that Slavin's height and longer reach were features in his favour, but McAuliffe effectively prevented full advantage being taken of them by keeping close up throughout while he was also decidedly the quicker. The first round produced a few light exchanges which, like the second left honours fairly divided. McAuliffe had backers at this stage of 6 to 4. The third and fourth rounds saw some stiff hitting both men getting in very good work. The fifth, six and seventh passed off with little to the advantage of either. In the eighth Slavin appeared to be getting rather the better of matters and the pace in the next one was forced somewhat by him. McAuliffe woke up in the tenth round and many of his blows told their tale. The eleventh and twelfth saw some capital boxing the ruddy glow on the men's bodies showing that something more than play was proceeding. In breking away from a clinch in the thirteenth round McAuliffe almost went down, but in the succeeding one with an overswing of his right he brought Slavin to his knees and followed up this advantage later. Even money was now offered on Slavin. McAuliffe forced the next two rounds and shook his opponent up severely with some heavy blows on the neck. The next round saw the betting 1 1-2 to 1 against Slavin. After getting both hands in on the latter's head and chest McAuliffe brought of a terrible blow under the heart and another on the head. Slavin went down and though he escaped being counted out he seemed dazed and offered but slight defence to McAuliffe's onslaught. He was in serious difficulties when time was called. Slavin managed to last out the next three rounds, but his blows lacked force and he had all his work cut out in thwarting McAuliffe's attempts at bringing off a knock out. When time was called at the close of the twentieth round no one could fail to acquiesce in the decision of Mr. H. O. Rees, the referee, that the contest had been well and fairly won by Jack McAuliffe. Excellent order was maintained throughout and the entertainment was in every way a success."—"Englishman."

Fifteen deaths from disease have occurred among the native troops and followers in China, principally from Tientsin between the 1st and 28th December.

PLAGUE IN CAPE COLONY.

DR. HORNABROOK'S VIEWS.

Dr. Hornabrook, formerly on plague duty in Bombay is now at Izeli. Dr. Hornabrook (says the "Cape Mercury") has had two full years of plague experience in the worst stricken districts of Bombay, and is entitled to speak with authority. A representative of the "Cape Mercury" met him and had a few moments pleasant chat, when the conversation naturally turned on the Izeli cases.

Asked as to whether the disease there is or is not bubonic plague.

Dr. Hornabrook answered: So far as I have carried my investigations, I am led to believe that this disease is caused by the bubonic bacillus. But before committing myself to a positive statement I should like to make another bacteriological examination, which I hope to do to-day.

Another direct question was put in the following form:—One account of the Izeli cases has it that the buboes, the distinct sign of the plague, have positively developed. Another is that they are absent. Which is correct?

Dr. Hornabrook's reply was characteristic. He said: In the Indian cases the buboes develop as large as your fist, and if they are touched the patient will jump out of his skin. There is nothing of that about the Izeli cases.

In further conversation Dr. Hornabrook requested the representative to impress upon people not to be alarmed. The word plague, he remarked, carries all the makings of a first-class scare with it, and he sincerely wished another name could be adopted for the disease. In all his two years' experience in the worst bubonic districts he knew of but one European's death from the disease and that was one of his own nursing staff. For two years she had been nursing some of the most virulent cases, and used even to carry the patients about the hospital, so little did she fear contagion. He warned her that she was going too far, and was taking great risks, but she persisted, and ultimately was laid low by the fell scourge with fatal results.

All that Europeans have to do is to keep their grounds clear of filth and rubbish accumulations, and see that their dwellings are thoroughly ventilated, admitting as much bright sunshine as possible wherever they can. Nothing, he cheerily continued, kills the plague germs so effectively as bright sunshine and in this respect we are singular fortunate here.

As a parting word of advice—for he was hurrying away to start for Izeli—he requested the representative to tell the public that they should see that their native servants' quarters are properly ventilated and kept as open as possible; also that all native rugs, blankets, clothing, &c, are spread in the hot sun every day. If these directions are carried out there is nothing to fear. In fact, from my experience, he concluded, when a European contracts bubonic it is entirely his own fault.

Later.

Dr. Hornabrook, bubonic expert, confirming Dr. Gregory's opinion that the outbreak at Izeli is plague.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

INDIGO.

The final general memorandum on the indigo crop of the season 1900 reads:—

In Bengal sowings and the early growth of the crop were retarded by the scanty rain of April and May. Fairly good rain in June and July was followed by an interruption in August, but prospects were improved in Bihar by abundant rain in September, which however, was accompanied by floods and consequent injury to the crop in Lower Bengal. In October sufficient rain fell, and the season generally was much better than that of 1899.

In the area under indigo, however, there was a serious decline on the area of 1899, only 331,000 acres having been sown according to present estimates against 449,000 acres last year. This decline must be attributed to the substitution of other crops for indigo in North Bihar under the discouragement of the comparatively low level of prices which has been maintained during the last three seasons.

The yield on the whole was good in the districts of North Bihar, but very poor in Lower Bengal where, however, the cultivation of indigo is now greatly restricted. For the province generally the crop is estimated to be 80 per cent of the normal,—in Bihar 87 per cent, and in Lower Bengal no more than 54 per cent. The yield in the five principal indigo districts of North Bihar amounts to 60,942 factory maunds, and in the other districts of the province to 19,638 factory maunds (a factory maund is equal to about 75lbs). Messrs. Moran & Co. have finally estimated the yield in the Bihar districts at 61,250 factory maunds, which closely approximates to the official estimate. Their estimate for Lower Bengal is only 5,750 factory maunds, but the Provincial Agricultural Department adhere to their own estimate which includes indigo grown by natives for local consumption, not included in Messrs. Moran & Co's estimate.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, it appears that, unlike Bengal, the area sown has increased and the increase is ascribed to the temporarily improved prices last season. It may be that that improvement was an inducement to native growers of indigo while it did not remove the discouragement to European planters. However this may be, the area sown with indigo is estimated at 271,396 acres, an increase of 17 per cent on the preceding year's area. Compared with the average of the last five and ten years, however, the present year's area is smaller by 25 and 18 per cent respectively. In the early months of the season prospects were good, but the heavy rain in the Doab towards the end of the season is reported to have reduced the yield. The condition of the crop, therefore, which in the last week of June was reported to vary from 75 to 90 per cent of the normal, now stands at 62 to 87. The estimated yield amounts to 47,293 factory maunds compared with 26,936 maunds estimated last year, the increase amounting to as much as 75 per cent. It is, however, 12 and 5 per cent below the average yield of the past five and ten years.

In the Panjab the area is now estimated at 115,700 acres, being an increase of about 19 per cent over last year's area and 11 per cent above the quinquennial average. The rains were late at sowing time, but the crop did well later when the rain came down abundantly. The yield of seed is on the whole slightly below and that of dye above the average.

In Madras the area sown (in Government villages) slightly exceeded 200,000 acres being only about two-thirds of the average. The decrease is especially marked in Kistna where the prevailing high prices of food-grains have induced cultivators to restrict their sowings of indigo. In the Carnatic, also, the sowings have been much less extensive than usual, owing partly to the same cause and partly to the character of the season. The crop sown has however done very fairly on the whole and may be expected to yield 82 per cent of the average on the area sown. The yield is estimated at about 30,500 cwt, an increase of 18 per cent on the estimated yield in 1899, but it is less than half the average of the last five years.

EXPORTS.

The exports in each of the last five years have been (cwt)—

	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900
From Calcutta	111,714	109,001	71,364	81,779	59,078
From Madras	60,706	41,621	47,356	41 203	35,701
From Bombay	7,339	6,647	9

BOMBAY CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE monthly meeting of this authority was held yesterday afternoon at the office, Albert Buildings. There were present Mr. S. Rebsch (chairman), Brigadier General Ventris, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Lieut.-Colonel Olivier, Messrs. Ibrahim Rahimtula, H. Harvey, J. Willcocks, Sassoon J. David, D. E. Wacha, F. C. Rimington, E. Gray and Dr. Viegas.

CHAIRMAN OF THE TRUST.

The Board recorded a Government notification appointing Mr. S. Rebsch to be chairman of the Trust, vice Mr. W. C. Hughes.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

A small committee was appointed to assist the chairman in the preparation of the budget estimates for the year 1901-1902.

WODEHOUSE ROAD PLOT.

The Board considered a memorandum from the Engineer, forwarding for approval draft building conditions in respect of the Wodehouse Road plot.

It was agreed to allow three floors above the general ground level of approved design to be erected, the areas to be actually built upon on each side not to exceed 650 square yards for bungalows, out-houses and stables.

EXEMPTION FROM INCOME TAX.

A Government resolution, exempting the income of the Trust from liability to pay the income-tax was recorded.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE WORK OF THE TRUST.

The chairman said that he had received a communication from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor, who desired to know of any arrangements could be made to show his Excellency and the Earl of Jersy, who took an interest in the Trust, some of the operations of the Trust. They might ask his Excellency to go down with them to see the Road at Nagapada and pass through the slums and observe the general position of the existing buildings and the gullies. They might also be shown one or two houses which were being pulled down in the locality.

Mr. Wacha enquired why they should not have an opening ceremony performed at Nagpada, where improvements were being carried on?

The chairman: The buildings will be ready in a few days.

Dr. Viegas: Is it necessary to have an opening ceremony

Mr. Wacha: Why not?

Dr. Viegas: It will be so much waste of money.

Mr Wacha: It is necessary to popularise it.

The chairman said his Excellency might be asked to visit the place some time next week. If it suited the convenience of the Trustees they might all go there and answer questions put to them by the Governor.

The Board then adjourned till Tuesday next.

HAWKERS IN TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has been a standing nuisance for a considerable time to the passengers who travel every day in the morning and evening, on account of the frequent coming in and going out of the troublesome hawkers in the trains. It is sufficiently known that the morning and evening trains are, as a rule, crammed to suffocation in spite of the Railway regulation that permits only ten persons in each compartment. The guards, it seems, do not condescend to pay any heed to this irregularity and breaking of the regulation. The most troublesome act is that these impertinent hawkers commit is that they step in the carriage that is already crowded because they expect to have more customers there. Instead of avoiding crowded carriages, they rush in the crush against the will of other passengers and thus disturb them. The hawkers jump from one bench to another; they carry with them in the trains big baskets and bundles which, while being brought in, strike the passengers or sometimes hurt little children; they bawl out at the top of their voices, stand wherever they choose and walk in the trains whenever they please. There are other numerous ways by which they inconvenience the passengers. Will not the Railway authorities take cognizance of this grievance of third class passengers and kindly adopt measures to prevent its occurrence in future.—Yours, &c.

R. G. K.

Jan 8

THE NEW BISHOP OF NAGPUR.

A Nagpur correspondent writing on Saturday says:—The Revd. Father J. F. Foulex, the Parish Priest of the "Roman Catholic Church here, announced to-day during the Congregation Mass from the pulpit the tiding received from Rome of the election of the Right Reverend J. M. Crotchet, Vicar General, to the Vacant See of the Bishopric of Nagpur. The Congregation and the intimate friends of the Vicar General had already anticipated his election as the successor to the late lamented Dr. Pelvat of pious memory. The Consecration in all probability will take place on the 10th of February next in the Cathedral of Nagpur pending the patent letters from the Holy See. We all congratulate heartily the Very Revd. J. M. Crotchet on the choice His Holiness Leo XIII has made. The Bishop-elect is very kind sympathetic and devoted to his flock and the poor are his special care.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

HOCKEY TOURNAMENT FOR THE AGA KHAN CUP.

THE Hockey Tournament will be held on 29th, 30th 31st inst., on the Oval:—

The following is the result of the drawing for ties:—

1	Scottish High School	Jan 29 7-30 a m	Jan 30	Jan 31
2	Elphinstone High School			
3	Cathedral High School	Jan 29 3-30 p m	3-30 p m	4-30 p m
4	St Peter's High School			
5	New High School	Jan 29 4-45 p m	Jan 30 4-45 p m	
6	Education Society's School			
7	Proprietary and Fort High School.			

CRICKET.

YOUNG HINDU C. C. vs. LIBERAL C. C. (ESPLANADE).

AN interesting match was played on Sunday between these well-known Clubs on the Esplanade Ground. The Young Hindu having won the toss went in first and scored 82 runs. Mr. M. D. Pai who was in good form contributing 27 runs. The Liberal C. Club scored 68, Mr. P. Polishwalla contributing 22 runs. The feature of the match, which was won by the Young Hindu C. C. by 14 runs, was the performance of the hat trick by Mr. M. R. Dev. For the Liberals Messrs. N. N. Langrana, and P. Polishwalla bowled excellently. Scores:—

YOUNG HINDUS.

Mr P N Dandekar c Mulla b N Langrana	9
W B Talpade c Pavri P Polishwalla	8
M R Dev b N Langrana	0
V B Talpade c Mulla b P Polishwalla	9
M D Pai c Pavri b P Polishwalla	27
W B Kirtikar (Capt) Run out	0
K D Pai b N Langrana	5
S M Jadhav b N Langrana	1
V H Kirtikar Not out	8
G N Jogiekar b Polishwalla	0
S Atmaram b Mulla (senior)	10
Extras	3
Total	82

LIBERAL C. C.

L B W Ghadiali b Talpade (junior)	9
Mulla (senior) b M R Dev	2
P Polishwala b Talpade (senior)	22
D Mulla c Jogiekar b M R Dev	12
N N Langrana (captain) b M R Dev	0
Nanjee b Talpade (senior)	6
Udvadia b Talpade (senior)	11
Pavri b M R Dev	0
J Sam b M R Dev	0
Bhrucha c Talpade (senior) b M R Dev	0
Wadia Not out	0
Extras	6
Total	68

BOMBAY 4TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 12TH JANUARY.

2nd Entries closed on Tuesday 8th January at 7 p.m.

THE TRIAL STAKES.—Distance 1-2 mile.

(1st Entries 4).

Messrs. Anderson and Co.'s ch aus g Springthorpe by Buckthorpe—Minerva, 14'1 1-2 (5 years.)

Mr. T. C. Naples ch aus m Music-by Best Bower—Songstress (5 years.)

THE DESERT STAKES.—Distance 7 furlongs.

(1st Entries 11).

Mr. Anandji Nanji's bl a h President, 14-0.

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

(1st Entries 6).

Aga F. Shah's ch a h Shah, 12-2.

THE SYDNEY PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

(1st Entries 7).

Mr. Cross's b aus m Nada 14-0

THE HEAVY WEIGHT STAKES.—Distance 5 furlongs.

(1st Entries 7)

Captain James' bl aus g Motalic (aged.)

Mr. R. J. Hunter's b aus g Jefferies by Regent—Westminister (5 years)

CECIL GRAY.
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 8th January 1901.

INDIAN SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

THE fourteenth Indian Social Conference was held at Lahore on December 30th. Dewan Sant Ram delivered the Presidental address, of which the following is a summary:—

The question is often asked what has the Conference done during the past fourteen years of its existence. Year after year, it has assembled in some centre of education and enlightenment, has passed resolutions, and dispersed. It is said that the resolutions are not binding upon anybody, not even upon those who support them.

It is true that there has been wanting that living connection between the central organization and the various Reform Associations in the country, and that a great deal still remains to be done to make such a connection vital and binding.

Yet this is but a partial view of the question. The work of the Conference lies in other and not less important directions. The Social Conference is the only institution in India which brings to a focus the enlightened opinion and the aspirations of our educated countrymen on social matters. It is difficult to over-estimate the silent influence that it exerts in educating public opinion. Every year the Social Conference issues and distributes broad-cast a large mass of literature on social reform questions. The reports of the Conference are reviewed by the Press of the country, both English and Vernacular, and the resolutions adopted at these annual gatherings are read by thousands and tens of thousands of intelligent people, over the length and breadth of India.

WORK TO BE DONE.

Besides, year by year, the constitution of the Conference is becoming more perfect and the area of its sympathy more extended. Round its flag are gathered together all the devoted workers in the cause of social reform, and their voices cannot but be cheering to all those who labour in the same field.

And yet it is but the small beginning of a movement which is destined to exert a mighty influence upon the future social structure of the great nation which is slowly evolving itself in this ancient land. I believe, it is a movement with a great future before it. Hitherto it has confined itself to a review of the principal achievements of the year in matters of social reform and the adoption of resolutions indicating the lines on which the reform work should in future be carried on. I think it is, time that the movement take a more practical turn. A great deal yet remains to be done, in disseminating social reform literature, in preaching reform ideas to the masses, in carrying the gospel of reform to every nook and corner of this vast land. For this we will require five or six powerful provincial associations working in concert with and under the guidance of the central organization. I am sure, there are devoted men enough in each province for carrying on the movement with a steady zeal throughout the year.

I am glad to learn that the local committee of the Conference has resolved to introduce the system of taking pledges for carrying out in actual practice some of the ideas which we have been preaching for so many years. I hope a sufficiently large number of persons will come forward to take these pledges and thus show, by their example, that they are really in earnest about the work which they have been so loudly advocating.

We must always bear in mind that all good things are hard to achieve. In a large national cause many people must be prepared to go through the difficulties and trials which have always beset the path of pioneers. To this great and sacred work of being pioneers, the Social Conference, calls upon you. The difficulties are both great and numerous, but the interests of an entire nation depend upon your decision and action.

Providence has been pleased to send us in this century many heroic men who have tried their utmost to raise the social and moral condition of our countrymen. A country which has produced such illustrious reformers as Rammohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Keshub Chandra Sen, and Dayananda Saraswati need not despair of its future. Standing, as we do, on the threshold of the twentieth century, let us carry on their work with faith and devotion, let us nourish with all our care the tree which they have lovingly planted. And may the new century, which soon dawns upon us, bring the light of true life with it. May the old era of injustice and social tyranny and unbrotherliness pass away and the new era of peace, progress and love begin in our midst!

The following resolutions were adopted:—

FEMALE EDUCATION.

That in the opinion of the Conference the permanent progress of our society is not possible without a further spread of female education, and that the time has arrived when organised efforts should be made to raise the standard of female education in all parts of the country, so as to remove, as far as possible, the disparity which now exists between the education of men and women, which disparity is at the root of many of the social evils from which the country suffers. The Conference notes with satisfaction the work which some of the Reform Sabhas and Associations are already doing in the matter, and it repeats its recommendation of previous years that all Reform Associations in the country should earnestly interest themselves in this work which forms the very corner stone of our social improvement.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION OF BOYS.

The Conference notes which satisfacion that in the Punjab, the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh and Bombay the Education Department is giving special attention to physical education by encouraging annual tournaments and giving prizes to the boys of the primary and secondary schools, as also of colleges, with a view to promote the physique of boys. Such tournaments and prizes, as also the establishment of boarding schools and the promotion of Brahmacharya, are, in the opinion of the Conference, the only available means for improving the physical stamina of the younger generation, and as such should engage the attention of all the Reform Associations.

TEMPERANCE.

The Conference notes with sincere satisfaction the return of Mr. W. S. Caine to the House of Commons at the last General Election. It also notes with satisfaction the increased success which is attending the efforts made by the Kayastha Sabhas and by the other Temperance Association at Amritsar, Lahore, Allahabad, Sukkur, Cawnpore, Ahmedabad, Calcutta Bellary and other places to check the spread of the use of intoxicating liquors and narcotic drugs, and it trusts that every effort will be made by all Associations in the country to include the Temperance pledge as obligatory on all their members.

PURITY AND ANTI NAUTCH MOVEMENT.

The Conference notes with pleasure that there is a general agreement in all Provinces about the desirability of promoting the cause of purity and of discouraging the practice of giving nautch parties, and it learns with satisfaction that earnest efforts are being made in this direction in several places such as Lahore, Bellary, Mangalore, and others. There is, however, considerable room for improvement everywhere, and Conference is of opinion that the necessity of stricter observance of personal purity in speech, thought and action should be insisted on by every Association in the pledge of membership as a matter which can admit of no compromise, and that the use of nautch girls in religious services and social parties and processions and the abuses of the Holi be checked everywhere, and more innocent entertainments substituted in their place.

WIDOW REMARRIAGE.

The Conference records with pleasure that twenty-one widow-marriages took place during the year in the different Provinces. In the opinion of the Conference, the marriage of child-widows, where their parents or guardians wish to give them in marriage deserves every sympathy and encouragement from Reform Associations. The Conference further suggests that the improvement of the condition of child-widows should engage the attention of all the Associations, so that by promoting education among them and teaching them to be self dependent, their lot in life may be bettered and their assistance secured in philanthropic and charitable work.

FAMINE CHILDREN.

That in the opinion of this Conference it is desirable that every community should establish orphanages and other similar institutions in which the large number of children left helpless through famine or other causes may be brought up and instructed in a suitable manner. The Government might be requested to help and encourage the maintenance of such institutions by means of liberal grants-in-aid.

INTER-MARRIAGES BETWEEN SUB CASTES.

The Conference notes with satisfaction that an organized movement has been started in the Deccan to secure renewed sanction of the religious head of the Brahmin community to inter-marriages between the sub-castes of that community which at present dine together; and as this is a reform which is not opposed to Shastras, the Conference recommends the subject to the special notices of all caste associations; since unless such unions are encouraged in the smaller castes, no practical reform as regards several marriage customs is permanently possible under existing conditions.

MARRIAGE REFORM.

(1) The Conference notes with satisfaction that most of the reports received from the various Provinces furnish evidence that earnest efforts are being made to raise the marriageable age of boys and girls, to prevent the exaction of large sums of money, and to curtail expenditure on marriage occasions. It however, obvious that there is great room for improvement until the age is raised to at least 12 to 14 for girls, and 18 to 21 for boys, and the Conference accordingly recommends that local associations formed for the promotion of marriage reform should not slacken their efforts until the standard laid down by the Walterkrit Rajput Hitkarani Sabha and acted upon by most of the Rajput States in that Agency and Malwa shall become the rule with all castes throughout India, and the scales of expenditure laid down by the same organizations are accepted as the maxima limits. (2) In the opinion of the Conference the sale of girls in marriage, ill-assorted marriages, polygamous marriages, and exchange or *badla* marriages are all opposed to the spirit of the Shastras and are abuses of the institution of marriage, tending to degrade the marriage tie, and the Conference recommends that strenuous efforts should be made by reform Sabhas and Associations to discourage these abuses.

THE ELEVATION OF LOW-CASTES.

In the opinion of this Conference the education and social amelioration of the low-castes in all parts of India, is a duty which rests on all those who have the permanent good of their country at heart, and the Conference recommends that Reform Sabhas and Associations should make every effort in their power to raise these classes to a position, where by education and industry they may rise above the disadvantages of their condition.

THE RE-ADMISSION OF CONVERTS.

The Conference regards with satisfaction the efforts which are being made in the Punjab and the N.-W. Provinces and the Central Provinces for the re-admission of converts to other religions, and the Conference recommends that this subject should engage the favourable attention of Reform Associations in other Provinces, as such admission cannot fail to promote the cause of sincerity in matters of religious faith and in other respects to restore social fellow-feeling.

FOREIGN TRAVELS.

The Conference notes with satisfaction that the social hindrances in the way of admission into Hindu society of those of its members who have undertaken distant sea-voyages are being gradually removed, and it recommends that where the prejudice against such admission is still strong, Reform Associations should help this most desirable change by all means in their power.

LORD CREWE ON THE CONDITION OF THE TURF.

LORD CREWE at the York Gimcrack Club dinner made a very interesting speech, in which he dealt with all the topics in relation to Turf matters that have been so much discussed of late:—There had been, he admitted, certain less agreeable features in the racing of the current year. Various laments had been publicly uttered as to the condition of the Turf, which had been described as being in a very bad way. That state of things had been ascribed, to a considerable extent, to what was termed the American invasion. He quite admitted that there was need, as there always must be need, on the Turf for the exercise of vigilance on the part of those responsible for its management. There always had been, and always, he was afraid, would be, a certain number of undesirable people connected with the Turf. There was also the undoubted fact that there was more money spent on the Turf every year than there was many years ago. That money did not always come their way; still, it was there, and very large sums were legitimately spent very often in connection with the Turf. But the fact remained that where there was a great deal of money, there was always a great deal of temptation, and it was to that fact more than to any other that he ascribed the necessity of increased vigilance on the part of those who were responsible for Turf management. Then, as to what was called an American invasion, it was a rather ungracious term. The Turf was open to all comers, and because a certain number of jockeys, owners, and trainers came from the United States, it was hardly gracious to describe it as an invasion, but still, it seemed to be considered by some who were supposed to be responsible, that an uncomfortable and unsettled state of things had existed during the past season. From the talk of some people, one would suppose that the Turf had never been considered as in an unsatisfactory state before they arrived. It might be imagined, to hear some folks speak, that we had been living in a kind of Arcadia, in which shepherds reached their pet lambs against each other for presents of small bags of flour, in which no money consideration ever entered. It was supposed that a few small boys of 15 and upwards had entirely altered that state of things and turned the Arcadia into an absolute pandemonium. He could not but admit that some people had approached this matter with a somewhat clouded judgment. They were asked, he said, for the sake of the general purity of the Turf, without any particular evidence, to convict certain American riders and trainers for no other very good reason, as far as he could see, except that they were American. Apparently the argument used was: "Of course it is quite true you may not have much evidence, but if they have not done these things, probably some one else has, or they may do them on some future occasion, and therefore, at any rate, let us clear the air and convict a few people, and warn off a man here and a man there for the sake of the purity of the Turf." It was an utter fallacy to suppose that the Turf would be in any way purified by convicting or throwing any sort of blame upon people until they were proved guilty. He was by no means going to say that he was a complete admirer of all American jockeys or their methods. They had been responsible for a considerable amount of rough and unfair riding. Then, regard to "doping," that was a matter which he thought had gained a very undue amount of notoriety in the press. It was not, as far as this country was concerned, at all an urgent question. They had no reason to suppose that any illegitimate attempts had been made in this country to alter a horse's form by that means. Of course, if it were the case that by giving a horse a draught or a hypodermic injection they could turn him into a good horse one day, and allow him to run on another occasion as a bad one, the matter would be exceedingly serious. If that could be done without discovery, racing would be impossible; but there was no evidence that anything of the kind could be done at all. What had no doubt been tried, and to some extent done, had been on the principle of the well-known bottle of whisky, in order to give a horse courage.

In conclusion, Lord Crewe said that he believed the Turf was in a better state than it was years ago, and he saw no reason to suppose that there were any serious rocks ahead.

ALIWAL North, which is now perturbed by De Wet, is a small town of 2,100 inhabitants, on the Orange River, 280 miles northwest of East London. The river at Aliwal North is crossed by a large bridge, 865 feet in length, which serves to link the Cape and Orange River Colony to Basutoland. The town abounds in churches, and there is a very good public library. Close by are the well-known sulphur springs, much frequented by invalids. The climate is dry, and cold in winter. Aliwal North is up to date, for it possesses golf links of nine holes, close to the railway station, also a sports ground with a good pavilion.

THE truth of the following anecdote, which had its origin through the well-meant zeal of a gentleman who had been hunting up the records of the Robertson family, of which Mrs. Kendal is so brilliant a member, is vouched for by a correspondent of the "Liverpool Post." This gentleman in his researches had discovered that he could trace the Robertson descent, through the female line, from Charles II. Imagining that the knowledge of a Royal ancestry would be gratifying information, he conveyed the fact (!) by letter to one of the elder representatives of the family. This good lady, instead of appreciating the honour, replied in the following characteristic manner:—"Sir,—I have never before heard the fact you have communicated to me. The Robertsons have gone through many vicissitudes of rank and fortune, but they have always been considered respectable. I have no desire to hear the particulars of your discovery."

THE principal hop-growers of Surrey have convened a public meeting to be held at Farnham, the centre of the hop-growing district of the country, to further the crusade in favour of pure beer. Mr. Brodrick, the new Secretary for War, the member for the Division, in reply to an invitation to be present, has written that pressure of business at the War Office renders him unable to comply with the request.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 1014 D. The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

Odol
THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.
WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd., 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India.

INDIAN CURRENCY DIFFICULTIES.

PERHAPS, writes the Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the "Pioneer," the experience of this year will at last make it clear that we have as at present administered a currency machinery which "automatically" gives the country the kind of currency that it does "not" require and that the fault lies not so much in the automatic character of the machinery as in the lack of discrimination with which it is handled. The present situation may be described as a ceaseless struggle between the Financial Department of the Government of India and a species of currency Frankenstein of their own creation, which forces superfluous sovereigns into India from London and Australia, while the financial authorities strive to counteract this action by re-exporting the surplus gold to London for the purchase of the cheaper metal which India needs. Latterly the department has been getting the better of the monster, but the busy season is at hand and there is still a lot of lee-way to be recovered.

The gold portion of the Paper Currency Reserve is £7 000,000 against the £5 000,000 considered a safe maximum by the Government in November last, while the rupee portion is only 7 crores as against the 10 and 12 crores regarded as a suitable minimum by the Exchange Banks and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Unfortunately the Finance Department is handicapped in the struggle by the action of the Secretary of State, who declined last week to grant wire transfers or drafts under the Gold Note Act on cheaper terms than sovereigns could be transmitted by P. and O. steamer. This forces the exchanges to flood India with ever fresh supplies of superfluous sovereigns, and deprives the country of the silver and the expeditious and convenient method of remittence provided for by the Gold Note Act.

This three-cornered struggle between the Financial Department, the automatic machinery and the Secretary of State would be comic if it were not so serious, and the public may well exhibit a good deal of anxiety as to how long our financial authorities will allow themselves to be hampered by machinery of their own creation, and whether the Secretary of State is as anxious as the Government of India to provide and maintain an adequate reserve of rupees in the coin balances of the Paper Currency Department. This week the Secretary of State has apparently had some glimpses of the true remedy for this situation, for he has granted a considerable amount of Demand Drafts at 1-4 and one-thirty second, a rate which would prevent sovereigns being sent to India even by parcel post, but apparently after having advanced along the right road to the extent of 50 lakhs he has again doffed the statesman and become the retail trader who asks a thirty-second more for his goods; because he believes the market can be successfully squeezed.

The Government's reply referred to above concluces with the statement that enough silver has been purchased to keep the mints of Calcutta and Bombay fully employed to the end of January, but what is not stated is the capacity of those two mints working to the fullest limit of their power under such conditions as obtain at present. Roughly, however it may be assumed that each mint is capable of turning out about one and a half crores of rupees per month, supposing that they could be employed continuously on the coinage of ruppees for the Government, and at this rate silver portion of the Paper Currency Reserve should by the end of the month have reached 10 crores, which is a respectable figure. On the other hand there is a constant outflow into the districts round Bombay and down to Burmah, so that the figures when published are not likely to be nearly as high as this estimate, the moreso since there does not appear to be any reflow of rupees from the districts lately visited by famine. Altogether, therefore, it seems not in probable that the coinage operations of the Government will have to be prolonged beyond the end of this month, even if it is not attempted to attain the 12 crores suggested by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

THE EXCHANGE BURDEN AND THE CURRENCY COMMISSION OF 1898.

IT has been already implied that planters and producers generally and, in all probability the Government itself, were unaware that the currency legislation was practically shifting on to the industries of India the burden of the sterling debt. But there was a few planters who recognised, dimly perhaps, that they would suffer if the rupee were supplied by Government at an artificial level. Some witnesses testified to this before the Commission, and their evidence went to show that the producers and exporters must suffer in direct proportion to the increased level of the rupee, and more than one member of the Commission was inclined, on this account, to lower the level of the rupee to 1s. 3d.

But this question of the produce and export taxation, effect of the legislation, which should not only have been the most important, but indeed was the only important question to consider, held scarcely a place in the counsels of the Commission. The Commission entirely failed to grasp the situation; their attitude towards this question is exactly represented by a question and answer No. 957 in Part I of the proceedings of the committee given below.

No expert could have failed to see the inherent fallacy in this question and answer. What is the producer's complaint? It is this.

When silver stood at 60d. an ounce, we producers gave produce worth 1s. 11d. for a coined tola of silver, and were content, for this was its value; when silver fell to 45d. we gave produce worth 1s. 5d.; when, in 1893, silver fell to 33d., we gave produce worth 1s. 2 1-2 d.; but now with silver still lowered at 30d. we are compelled to part with produce to the value of 1s. 4d. to buy a coined tola of silver, although the rest of the world can buy their coined tolas of silver at 1l 1-2. We are, therefore, far worse off than when we paid 1s. 11d. for a coined tola, at a time when every one else was paying a similar price. The following quotation from a pamphlet, written while the Commission was sitting discusses the question clearly, and will be found convincing. The writer foresaw the troubles now falling on Indian industries.

"To one more economical confusion I would draw attention; it occurs with exasperating frequency in the evidence before the Indian Currency Committee.

"The confusion is this; that the natural fall in the gold price of a tola of silver (coined or uncoined), which took place equally all over the world after 1893, is of precisely the same nature as the present artificial rise of the coined tola (the rupee) above the level of any other tola of silver in the world. This confusion of ideas prevents the apprehension of the following very serious issue involved in the currency legislation of 1893.

"The foremost objection to this legislative measure lies in the fact that the artificially appreciated rupee constitutes a heavy tax on producers in India, and acts as a bounty in favour of countries competing with India in her industries. The tea planter, for instance, complains that he is heavily taxed by the unnaturally high price of the rupee. The complaint is most just; yet it is thought to be a sufficient reply to say that, although it is true that the planter only gets fifteen rupees for his pound sterling now, yet he is better off than when, some years earlier, he got but twelve or even less rupees for his pound sterling.

"The following question and answer No. 257 is taken from the Minutes of Evidence, Indian Currency Committee, Part I:—

"Q.—So that if there is any advantage in the fall of exchange, even though the planter only gets 1s. 4d. at the present day, he still gets a greater advantage as compared with what he got before?

A.—Quite so.'

"The confusion of thought in this question and answer is surely manifest. Neither the planter nor any one else could or would complain of a rise in the price of the rupee two shillings or to any other level so long as rise was due to natural causes, and so long as the price of silver throughout the world shared in the rise. But the planter does complain of the forced rise in the price of his currency above the general level of silver, a rise that has been engineered by the Government of India in fear lest the rupee at its natural level should lead to bankruptcy. More than one witness before the Currency Committee has stigmatised this action of the Government as arbitrary and despostic; the action deserves these epithets. But the Government of India is not a tyranny, it is a Government which ever puts the welfare of its subjects in the first and foremost place, and all its legislation is designed to secure the good of the greatest number; and it is little short of a calamity that the confusion I have here dealt with tends to hide from the eyes of the Government the truly tyrannical nature of its currency legislation; for if the Government of India clearly understood how heavily the legislation has begun to press on Indian's many industries, it would be the first to counsel a repeal of the Currency Act of 1893."

All must recognize that in the artificially over valued rupee India has a pressing trouble. What should be done to meet it?—Q. in "Capital."

IT is stated in various quarters that on the arrival of Lord Roberts in England he will have submitted to him a plan for the reorganisation of the military head-quarters at the Horse Guards. It is believed that one result of the new conditions which will attach to the position of Commander-in-Chief will be that the present Advisory Board will really become little more than a Board of Enquiry, that is, that it should only deal with matters remitted to it. Lord Wolseley was the President of that Board; but he possessed scarcely more authority than the other members. The proposed alteration would mean the restoration of the power of initiative which formerly belonged to the military head of the Army. It is added that General Kelly-Kenny will probably become Adjutant-General in succession to Sir Evelyn Wood, and not the Duke of Connaught.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

The question of the power to be wielded by Lord Roberts when he assumes the post of Commander-in-Chief has been brought into prominence aysthe "Army and Navy Gazette" by question and answer in the House. It has been elicited that Lord Roberts made no stipulations when he accepted the appointment, and we are therefore bound to believe that there will be no change in his status, that the much discussed Order in Council of 1895 will remain in force, and that he will continue to be distinctly subordinate to the Secretary of State for War. Some misapprehension, however, prevails as to the provisions of this Order in Council, and it has been held that they were novel in this particular respect. But the supremacy of the Parliamentary chief was vindicated long before 1895; it was affirmed and accepted at the very outset when the Secretary of State for War was first created to absorb the many independent offices that held sway before the Crimea. It was in furtherance of this principle that the Horse Guards staff was brought bodily, from the Duke of Cambridge downward, to Pall Mall in the hope that when under one and the same roof there could be no question which was the superior. That person *de jure* was no doubt the Secretary of State, but *de facto* the presence of a Royal prince in the building was speedily felt, and the Duke, almost unconsciously and without any personal effort, became the first official in the administration. The innovations that were introduced in 1895 of course were very marked, but they were really in another direction.

Captain Sir Archibald Berkeley Milne, Bart, who has just been appointed to relieve Captain Durnford in command of the battleship Jupiter, may well be regarded as a lucky officer by his contemporaries, for he is five years younger than most of them, and one year younger than Prince Louis of Battenburg. At the same time, one will do well not to forget the many distinguished services he has from time to time rendered to the navy. In the first place, he was promoted to Lieutenant as a consequence of taking three first-class certificates. Next we find him a Lieutenant of the Active during the Old Colony and Zulu wars, when he landed with the naval brigade, and was attached as aide-de-camp to Lord Chelmsford's staff, and was present at the battle of Ulundi, and wounded. Of course he was mentioned in naval and military dispatched. He was Admiral Hoskin's flag-lieutenant during the Egyptian War, 1882, and received the decoration of the Medjidie, Fourth Class. After this he was appointed to the Royal yacht, and in due course, was promoted to commander out of her. He held command of the Royal yacht Osborne until his promotion in December 1891, and by the special request of the Prince of Wales, retained it for some time longer. His last employment was the command of the cruiser Venus, which had the honour of being in attendance on Her Majesty during her sojourn on the Riviera. He is a remarkably popular man throughout the service.

Of the crew of hardy sailors who nearly half a century ago, under Captain (now Admiral Sir) F. Leopold McClintock, searched for and unravelled the fate of the Franklin Arctic Expedition, there were, two weeks ago, four survivors. They have now been reduced to three by the death of Mr. Robert Hampton, whose funeral has just taken place in Walthamstow Cemetery. No fewer than eighteen expeditions were despatched to the relief of Sir John and his companions, but it was left to the one which sailed in 1857 in the Fox to find, two years afterwards, the cairn erected by the last survivors of the ill-fated party, containing documents which set all doubts at rest. Hampton was one of the crew of that vessel. The three still remaining are Admiral Sir F. Leopold McClintock, Sir Allen Young, and Dr. Walker. The gallant sailor who has just passed away was seventy-seven years of age, and took part in the battle of Acre in 1840.

It has lately been stated that the Russian Naval Budget for 1901, amounting to 60,000,000 roubles, had proved insufficient, and that, therefore, the Minister of Marine had obtained the Imperial consent to a credit of 37,000,000 roubles more making altogether 97,000,000 roubles. There appears to be some misunderstanding about this. As a matter of fact the estimates for 1901, amounting to the sum indicated (or to be exact, to 97,097,666 roubles) were published by the 'Kronstadtski Viestnik" and the "Kotlin" last September, and the outlay of 60,000,000 roubles was for the normal or ordinary outlay. It could not have been anticipated that the Russians would expend in 1901 only the smaller amount, because the present year the total outlay is over 87,500,000 roubles. The additional sum of 37,000,000 roubles is for what is known as extraordinary expenditure, and includes 16,000,000 roubles for the increase of the fleet 10,000,000 for additions to the ordinary budget, 3,000,000 roubles for Port Arthur and 2,000,000 roubles for Vladivostock. About 38,000,000 roubles will be devoted to shipbuilding and guns.

Provision is made for building four battleships at St. Petersburg the Borodine (New Admiralty yard), Orel (Galerny), Emperor Alexander III. (Baltic), and Prince Souvaroff (Baltic) of 13,516 tons; also the Admiral Boutakoff being an enlarged coast-defence ship of the General Admiral Apraxine type. In addition there will be a cruiser for the Pacific of 3,300 tons, a collier of 7,200 tons, another Imperial yacht and two torpedo boats, which are intended to act as its escort. At Nikolieff, on the Black Sea, a first-class cruiser of about 6,250 tons, and six torpedo vessels of 350 tons each, will be built, and at Sevastopol another cruiser of the same class, and 12 torpedo boats, which are to be sent in sections to Port Arthur. All these vessels are expected to be ready in 1902, but the promise is not likely to be realised. The "Reichswehr" of Vienna states that the two cruisers to be built on the Black Sea will be of the same type as the Bogatyr, which is in hand in Germany, and will be 436ft. long, with 54ft. beam, and a mean draught of 20ft. 6in. There are to be engines of 19,500 horse-power, intended to give a speed of 23 knots. The armament will comprise twelve 6in. quickfirers on the Canet system, of which four will be in pairs, in two armoured turrets fore and aft. four others in armoured casemates, and four on the upper deck with shields. There will also be twelve Canet 3 in. quickfirers, and six Hotchkiss guns, as well as two above-water and four submerged torpedo tubes. The boilers will be on the Normand system and coal will suffice for a range of 5,000 miles at 10 knots. The complement of the vessels will be 21 officers and 550 men.

The German battleship "G." which was laid down a few days ago in the Kiel dockyard, belongs to the same class as the "Wittelsbach, which was launched in July. So far as at present planned there will be five ships of the type, of which "D, E, and F" are on the stocks. It is expected that G will be launched next summer, it being intended to push her forward with great rapidity. She will displace 11,800 tons and be built entirely of German steel. The "Berliner Borsen-Zeitung" says that she is likely to have a speed of 19 knots. Like her sisters, she will have three engines driving as many bronze screws. The total horse-power will exceed 15,000, and there will be twelve boilers. The auxiliary engines on board will be about 100, and will be driven partly by electricity. The armament will consist of fifty-four guns including four 9.4 in. eight 5.9 in., and twelve 3.2 in. Protection will be given by a complete armoured belt with a maximum thickness of nearly nine inches, and there will be armour for the citadel 5 1-2 inches thick.

The "Danziger Zaitung" states that the great number of German ships now on the China station has made it necessary for the Government to provide repairing facilities, and works are being erected therefore at Tsingtau. It was proposed to send a factory vessel, but this idea appears to have been abandoned and the Lowenburg has been sent to Tsingtau instead, with material and stores for the establishment. In this way the German squadron is expected to become independent of Hong Kong and Shanghai. Up to the present time no serious damage has happened to any of the ships, although they have been lying for weeks together in unprotected harbours. They will now be sent in sucession to be refitted at Tsingtau where the Chinese destroyer Hai Ching has been overhauled. Tsingtau has large coaling facilities also.

The Rheinisch-Westphalische Zeitung publishes a report showing the sources from which the German navy was manned in the year 1899. Men were recruited to the number of 5,486, of whom 2,354 came from inland provinces, and 3,132 from the sea-faring or partly sea-faring population, while 1,480 entered as volunteers before they reached the period of service. The largest number of the sea-faring men came from the district of the 9th Army Corps (Schleswig-Holstein)—1,318. The largest entry from the inland districts was from the territory of the 7th Army Corps (660 men), and from Alsace came 146, Most of the volunteers were from Schleswig-Holstein. but our contemporary remarks with great gratification that from north and south, east and west, hill and valley many came willingly to join the fleet.

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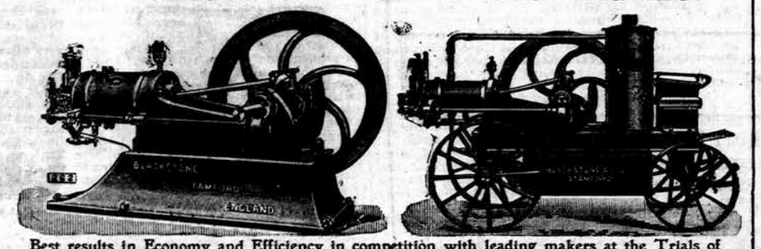

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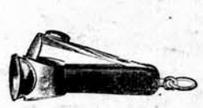
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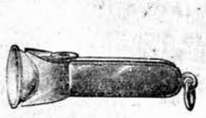
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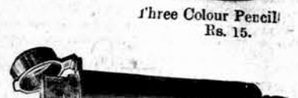
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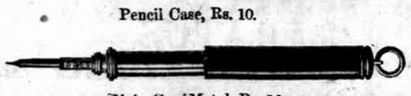
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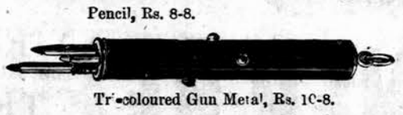
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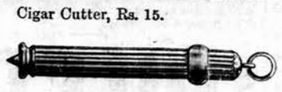
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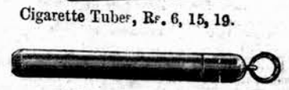
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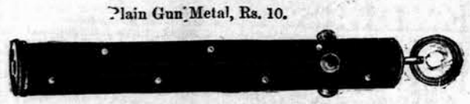
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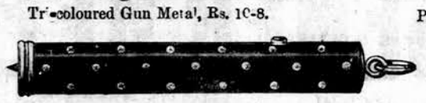
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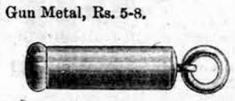
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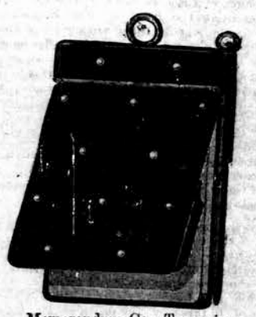
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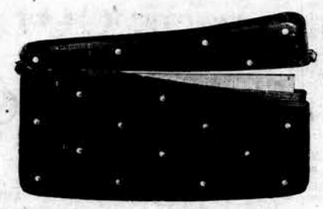
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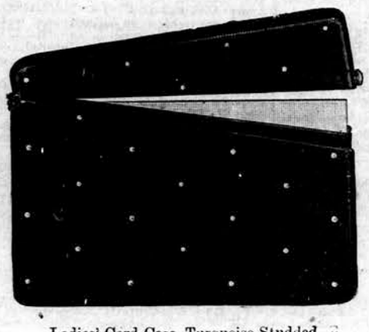
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